FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Kuwaiti Minister: Arab Summit To Be Held in November A 1
Aden: DFLP Representative Addresses Regional TU Symposium A 1
'Arafat Receives Portuguese CP Official 10 October A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Syrian, Iranian Officials Depart; Iranian Comments C 1
New Zealand Prime Minister Arrives on 3-Day Visit C 1
Meets Prime Minister Al Khalifah C 2

KUWAIT

Price Increase for Liquefied Gas Announced C 2
Defense Minister: No Military Equipment Given Palestinians C 2
Romanian Minister Burtica Arrives 10 Oct C 2
Meets Acting Foreign Minister C 3
Ends Visit C 3

OMAN

Deputy Prime Minister Returns from Egypt C 3
PFLO Says Oman Party to U.S.-Israel-Egyptian 'Alliance' C 4

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Decorates Soviet Expert C 4
Aden Radio: U.S. Base in Oman Threatens 'Progressive' Arabs C 4

QATAR

Syria's Khaddam Arrives in Doha 10 Oct C 5
Meets Heir Apparent C 5

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Receives Palestine National Council Chairman C 6
Riyadh Radio: King Khalid Returns from Geneva C 6
Prince Fahd Interviewed on Egyptian Charges, Other Issues C 6
Further Details C 8
UAE Oil Minister Arrives for Brief Visit C 8
Meets With Officials C 8

YAR

Assembly Declares Islamic Principles Basis for Yemeni Unity C 9
President Grants Interview to Omani Paper C 9
Information Minister Discusses Gulf Situation in AD-DUSTUR Interview C 10
Arab Economic Unity Secretary General Arrives 10 Oct C 10

EGYPT

President As-Sadat Addresses Judges Club 10 Oct	D 1
Ghali Addresses Council of Europe Session in Strasbourg	D 3
Press Conference	D 6
Defense Minister 'Ali Interviewed on Peace	D 7
Khalil Interviewed on Normalization, Southern Lebanon, PLO	D 8
Military Committee Visits Saint Catherine Monastery	D 10
Assembly Speaker, U.S. Professors Discuss Mideast Issue	D 10
Omani Deputy Prime Minister Meets With 'Ali	D 11
Departs 9 Oct	D 11
Former British Prime Minister Callaghan Arrives	D 11

IRAQ

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly	E 1
Returns From New York	E 2
AL-JUMHURIYAH Says Iranian Regime Implements Imperialist Designs	E 2
Baghdad Hosts Anti-Racial Discrimination Meeting	E 2
Yugoslav Official Arrives in Baghdad, Makes Statement	E 3
Received by Husayn	E 3
Received by Trade Minister	E 3
Trade Officials Discuss Economic Cooperation With Soviets	E 3
Foreign Affairs Official Receives GDR Friendship Delegation	E 3
Romanian Trade Minister Meets With Deputy Prime Minister	E 4
Meets Trade Minister	E 4
Meets Oil Minister	E 4
Makes Statement	E 4
President Receives Bahraini Prime Minister	E 5
Prime Minister's Departure	E 5

JORDAN

Al-Qabas: PLO Office Given Diplomatic Status	F 1
King Husayn Reportedly Refused Invitation to Meet Carter [Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL 6 Oct]	F 1
UK Foreign Office Minister Arrives 9 Oct	F 1
University Professors Dismissed For 'Political Reasons'	F 1

LEBANON

Five Relatives of Franjiyah Reportedly Executed in North [VOL]	G 1
AFP Report	G 1
Al-Huss Talks to Reporters After Cabinet Meeting [VOL]	G 1
Prime Minister al-Huss Receives 'Arafat, Salah Khalaf	G 2
Receives Irish Defense Minister	G 2
Fatah's Abu Jihad Meets With UNIFIL Commander 10 Oct [VOP]	G 2
Bashir al-Jumayyil Attacks U.S. Policy [VOL]	G 2
Criticizes U.S. Ambassador [VOL]	G 3
Voice of Hope: Major Haddad Supports U.S. Plan	G 3
Voice of Hope: Saboteurs Fire at Nepalese Forces in South	G 3

SYRIA

Cairo Radio Reports President's Brother Exiled	H 1
President al-Asad Receives PDRY Chairman Isma'il	H 1
President al-Asad Receives PFLP Leader Habash	H 1
New Zealand Premier Makes Brief Stopover in Damascus	H 1

ATH-THAWRAH Interviews UK's Douglas Hurd on Mideast Peace H 2
AL-BA'TH Comments on Conspiracies Against Arab Nation H 2

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

At-Turayki Addresses United Nations 9 October I 1

MAURITANIA

Joint Communique Issued After Senegal President's Visit I 7

MOROCCO

Egyptian Military Advisers Reported in Morocco I 8

SUDAN

Vice President Receives Chadian Imam 7 Oct I 8

TUNISIA

Premier Urges Europe Not To Sever Links With N. Africa I 9
[L'ACTION 3 Oct]
Saudi Special Envoy Arrives in Tunis I 10

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Forces' Victory at Smara Noted I 10
'Maghreb Peoples' Program Condemns Support for Morocco I 11

ISRAEL

Jerusalem POST on 10 October Begin, Ehrlich Meeting [11 Oct] N 1
Dayan, Ghali Address Council of Europe on PLO Issue N 2
U.S. Proposals for Permanent Solution in Lebanon Reported N 2
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 10 Oct]
MA'ARIV on Proposals [10 Oct] N 3
HATZOFE Calls on U.S. To Cancel Debts [9 Oct] N 5
NRP To Vote Against All Dayan Ambassadorial Appointments N 7
[Jerusalem POST 8 Oct]
Dayan Reaction N 7
Revival Party Holds Founding Convention; States Platform N 8
Knesset Member Demands Probe of Moda'i Tax Records N 8
Military Authorities Ban 'Illegal' Palestinian Organization N 8
[Jerusalem POST 11 Oct]
Interior Ministry Bans Arab Weekly in West Bank N 10
[DAVAR 8 Oct]
Arab Women Demonstrate Against Prison Conditions N 10
Awsarin Landowners Complain About Road Building N 10
[HA'ARETZ 8 Oct]

IRAN

Yazdi Criticizes U.S., USSR for Threatening Gulf Security R 1
AFP Reports Attacks on Police Posts on Iraqi Border R 1
Paris LE MONDE Cites Kurdish Party Leader [7-8 Oct] R 2

Tabataba'i Returns From Visits to Syria, Lebanon, Bahrain R 3
Khomeyni To Have No Meetings for 1 Week; 'Fatigue' Mentioned R 3
Palestine Official Holds Talks With Khomeyni R 4
Khomeyni Aide Complains of Misbehavior by Iranians in Europe R 4
Labor Minister Calls for Industrial Revival R 4
Oil Minister Has 5-Hour Meeting With Ahvaz NIOC Workers R 4
Minatchi Outlines Stipulations for Newspaper Publication R 5
Meeting Discusses Protection for Communication Posts R 5
Council Approves Four Constitutional Provisions R 6
University of Shiraz Begins New Academic Year R 7
Fars Tribes Ask Khomeyni To Be Allowed To Crush 'Plotters' R 7
Mahabad Guard Commander Discusses Situation in Area R 7
7 Sardasht Attackers Captured by Revolution Guards R 8
Governor Accuses Revolution Guards of Killings R 8
Chamran to Return to Kordestan To Coordinate Operations R 8
Clergyman Gives Views on Canon State R 9
Khomeyni Appoints Clergyman Judge for Kazerun R 9
Madani Stresses Security in Address to Provincial Officials R 9
Counterrevolutionaries Fire on Revolution Guards R 10
Delegation To Go to Arvand Kenar To Resolve Disputes R 10
Some Town Council Elections Postponed R 10
Abadan, Khorramshahr People Warned of Rumors R 10
Counterrevolutionaries Attack Army Vehicle R 11
Khomeyni's Son Attends Funeral For Sardasht 'Martyrs' R 11
General Describes Ambush of Sardasht Guards R 12
Artillery Units Salute Sardasht Martyrs R 14
Emigration of Christians in Western Iran Denied R 14
Western Azarbayjanis Urged To Ignore Rebel Propaganda R 15
New Provincial Governor General Appointed [BAMDAD 8 Oct] R 15

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Amin Chairs Draft Constitution Commission Session S 1
Shah Wali Says Phenomenon of Personality Cult 'Neutralized' S 3
New Ariana Aircraft Purchased From Douglas S 3
Cuban, Yugoslav Ambassadors Pay Courtesy Calls to Amin S 3
Kabul Radio on Regime's Implementation of Social Justice S 3
Various Political Prisoner Releases Announced S 5
30 Released 3 October S 5
72 Released 4 October S 5
59 More Released S 5
38 Released 6 October S 5
More Releases S 5
Families, Individuals Return Following Amnesty Decree S 6
600 Return 3 October S 6
Families Return 6 October S 6
More Families Return S 6
433 Return 9 October S 6

BANGLADESH

Prime Minister Speaks on Relations With DPRK S 7

INDIA

Court Defends Singh's Appointment as Prime Minister S 7
Lok Dal President Nominates National Executive Members S 7

AFP: Students Break Up Seminar of Alleged CIA 'Outfit' S 7
Mishra on Burma Withdrawal From Nonalined S 8
Delhi Strike Call Evokes Partial Response; City Normal S 9

NEPAL

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly S 9

PAKISTAN

Asghar Khan Warns Against Postponement of Elections S 10
Muslim League-Chattha Group To Abstain From Elections S 10
PNA Components Not Allowed To Run Separately in Elections S 10
Agha Shahi Meets Indian Foreign Minister at UN S 11
Azad Kashmir Government Appeals Tribunal Ruling S 11
Four Parties Register For Azad Kashmir Elections S 11
Briefs: Pakistan Oil Development Agreements; S 11
Soviet Tractors to Pakistan

KUWAITI MINISTER: ARAB SUMMIT TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER

LD111010 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Abd al-Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, has been quoted here as saying in a press statement that it has been decided to convene an Arab summit in Baghdad to discuss the latest developments in the Arab situation. In a statement to Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH and its sister Arab TIMES, which is published in English, Husayn said that this summit is likely to be held in November. He said that the purpose of this summit is to assess the next Arab political move and to review what had been accomplished at both the Arab and international levels (?regarding) the Arab and Palestinian question. He added that the Arab League Council, which will meet in Tunis on 20 October, will reach agreement on this summit. [sentence indistinct]

ADEN: DFLP REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES REGIONAL TU SYMPOSIUM

LD102040 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother (Said) 'Abd al-Hadi, DFLP representative in Aden, gave an important political lecture on the Palestinian and Arab situation [word indistinct] at the Institute of Trade Union Studies in Ath-Thawrah quarter this morning. He highlighted the U.S. campaign of political misguidance coupled with military pressures on the Palestine resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement in southern Lebanon. He said: The United States is struggling on four axes--Lebanon, Jordan, Europe and socialist internal [as heard]. This, together with the maneuvers on the part of certain black Americans, is merely designed to gain another year devoid of political (?frustrations) so that the coming elections can succeed and to mislead the Palestinian people.

The lecture was one of the lectures delivered at the regional trade union symposium being held in our country under the auspices of the WFTU in cooperation with the republic's general confederation of trade unions from 6 to 9 October, and is being attended by trade union representatives in the Arab homeland.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP OFFICIAL 10 OCTOBER

JN110630 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO executive committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday evening received Comrade (Albanovich), Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee member and official in charge of foreign relations.

The meeting was attended by brother Abu Salih, member of the Fatah Central Committee and Al-Asifah forces general command; brother Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, Lebanese Communist Party Politburo member; and brother 'Ali Ishaq [not further identified].

Comrade (Albanovich) delivered a message to brother Abu 'Ammar from Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Comrade Alvaro Cunhal. In the message Cunhal conveyed greetings to brother Abu 'Ammar, the PLO and the Palestinian people and stressed the Portuguese Communist Party's support for the Palestinian revolution in its just struggle against occupation.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed preparations for the conference of solidarity with the Palestinian people to be held in Lisbon on 2 November.

BAHRAIN

SYRIAN, IRANIAN OFFICIALS DEPART; IRANIAN COMMENTS

JN101540 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 October--Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Iranian Vice Prime Minister and official government spokesman Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i left Manama this afternoon following a short visit of several hours. Khaddam and Tabataba'i were seen off at Bahrain airport by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Iranian charge d'affaires in Bahrain ('Abd al-Halim Faridi).

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY prior to his departure, Dr Tabataba'i stated that he visited Bahrain in order to remove any ambiguities that prevail in Iranian-Gulf relations, saying: I have never thought that our enemies and yours would create problems and tensions between us in order to cause misunderstandings in our relations.

In his statement, Dr Tabataba'i cited the statements by Khomeyni and other Iranian officials on Iran's relations with neighboring states, saying: I believe these statements affirm that the Iranian revolution respects neighboring states' independence and aspires to establish equal relations with all its neighbors.

Dr Tabataba'i stated that his meeting with his highness the Bahraini amir sought to clarify the Iranian revolution's principles. Dr Tabataba'i denied that the irresponsible statements which created misunderstanding between Iran and Bahrain had been uttered by officials, saying that private individuals made these statements.

Concerning Rohani's statements, Dr Tabataba'i said: These statements were given more importance than they deserve since they were not official statements. Furthermore, the officials' declarations were sufficient to remove any misunderstanding between us and neighboring states.

Dr Tabataba'i affirmed his country's desire to keep the region out of international disputes and to confront all aggressive attempts to which the region is being subjected, saying: We wish to establish fraternal relations with the neighboring states, since our primary enemy in the region is Zionism.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

JN101522 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 October--New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon arrived here this evening on a 3-day visit to Bahrain. He was received upon arrival by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and a number of senior Bahraini officials.

During his visit Muldoon will hold talks with Bahraini officials on bilateral relations and the latest developments concerning Arab and international issues.

Meets Prime Minister Al Khalifah

JN111027 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1005 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 11 October--Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon. The meeting was attended on the Bahraini side by Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, minister of development and industry, and on the New Zealand side by (Calvin), head of the Prime Minister's Department, and by the New Zealand consul general in Bahrain.

During the meeting the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them, particularly in the economic and trade spheres, as well as issues of mutual interest.

KUWAIT

PRICE INCREASE FOR LIQUEFIED GAS ANNOUNCED

LD110834 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0746 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Today Kuwait announced a 6.68 percent increase for its liquefied gas, making the average price of the gas $231.50 per ton. A spokesman for the Ministry of Oil told KUNA that the decision is retroactive to 1 October. The source said that the price of butane gas is now $252 per ton and that the price of propane gas is $211 per ton compared with $201 in the past. Kuwait has been increasing its liquefied gas prices one a month.

DEFENSE MINISTER: NO MILITARY EQUIPMENT GIVEN PALESTINIANS

JN111010 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 11 October--Kuwaiti Defense Minister and acting Foreign Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah has denied that Kuwait has provided any of the Palestinian resistance factions with any kind of military equipment. He stated: All that has been published on the subject is fabricated.

In a statement today to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA', the Kuwaiti minister added that Kuwait had offered the Palestinian resistance movement, or for that matter any other liberation movement, only humanitarian assistance.

A Lebanese newspaper reported that Kuwait had recently provided one of the Palestinian organizations with military equipment.

ROMANIAN MINISTER BURTICA ARRIVES 10 OCT

LD101058 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade, arrived in Kuwait this morning on a 1-day visit. He was met at the airport by 'Abd al-Wahab Yusuf al-Nafisi, minister of commerce and industry, and the Romanian ambassador in Kuwait.

Shaykh Jabir Al-'Ali as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of information this morning received Dr Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister of foreign trade, in the presence of Commerce and Industry Minister 'Abd al-Wahab Yusuf al-Nafisi and the Romanian Ambassador in Kuwait. The talks dealt with the promotion and consolidation of cooperation between the two countries.

Meets Acting Foreign Minister

LD101913 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A meeting was held at noon today at the Defense Ministry between Defense and acting Foreign Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah and Romanian Deputy Premier and Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burtica.

After the meeting, Shaykh Salim told journalists that the Romanian envoy renewed Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation to the amir to visit Romania. He added that he had discussed with Mr Burtica bilateral relations and cooperation projects between the two countries. The discussion, he added, also dealt with the Middle East crisis, first and foremost the Palestinian issue.

He noted that the Romanian official explained his government's viewpoint on these relations and in particular the content of the Romanian-Palestinian joint communique on Mr Yasir 'Arafat's recent visit to Bucharest.

Ends Visit

LD110940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Dr Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade, left here today at the end of his 2-day visit to Kuwait. During this visit, Burtica conducted talks with Jabir al-'Ali as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of information, and with Salim as-Sabah, defense minister and acting foreign minister. He also met 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi, minister of commerce and industry, and discussed commercial and economic issues with him.

It was stated that Burtica discussed with Shaykh Salim the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question and explained Romania's views on these two issues, particularly concerning points outlined in the Romanian-Palestinian joint statement following the visit paid to Bucharest at the beginning of the summer by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO.

OMAN

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM EGYPT

JN091544 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1535 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 9 October--Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defense Affairs Fahd ibn Taymur and his accompanying delegation arrived in Muscat this afternoon following a 5-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, Fahd ibn Taymur met with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and reviewed methods of bilateral cooperation and coordination with them.

PFLO SAYS OMAN PARTY TO U.S.-ISRAEL-EGYPTIAN 'ALLIANCE'

LD051658 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Text] The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO] has confirmed that data gathered about the Camp David accords indicate that the Sultanate of Oman is a party to the new American-Israel-As-Sadat military alliance. In an editorial today SAWT ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the PFLO Information Committee, said that this U.S.-led alliance is considering and making plans for the Arab Gulf since this region is seen as principal area for implementing the Camp David accords and a principal link in the chain of the new imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation.

The paper went on to say that imperialism, Zionism and their agent, As-Sadat, have found their long-sought objective in this sultanate of the British, and are using Qabus as a springboard as well as a bridge toward implementing their designs in these sensitive areas of the Arab homeland. SAWT ATH-THAWRAH said that the Muscat regime has repeatedly demonstrated its total indifference to Arab interests in the region and its sincere readiness to play the role of tool in the hands of the imperialist forces. SAWT ATH-THAWRAH concluded its editorial by saying that effective reaction against the treachery of Qabus and the conspiracies of his masters can only be undertaken by the people themselves, as has been the case before.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD DECORATES SOVIET EXPERT

LD051648 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today issued a decree passed by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, the first clause of which provides for the award to Comrade (Imel Zhbatovlov), chief Soviet expert in the project of constructing the Higher School for Socialist Sciences, of the "Ikhlas" [Loyalty] Order first class in appreciation of his devotion to his work.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad issued another decree passed by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, the first clause of which provides for the award to the Public Corporation of Industrial Construction and Installations the Order of 22 June for its efforts and work in the construction of the Higher School for Socialist Sciences.

ADEN RADIO: U.S. BASE IN OMAN THREATENS 'PROGRESSIVE' ARABS

LD091626 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Text] Once again the sultan of Oman is making numerous statements on what is called the provision of security and peace for international shipping in the Strait of Hormuz. There is increasing interest in the area bordering the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. There is interest in the movement of ships in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, which are regarded by military circles as among the most important strategic regions in the world. The Strait of Hormuz is also regarded as an (?important) entry point to the Middle East.

Recent threats by the American administration to interfere in certain regions has led various parties to establish closer links with American policy. Thus, the American threats have led Qabus to enter into negotiations with the Americans. These negotiations, which are now at an advanced stage, aim at giving the Americans a base on Masirah Island off Oman. This island, with its commanding position in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, has a base built by the British. This base, however, cannot receive sophisticated American naval units. The Americans have already commenced spying operations and are developing the military airfield on Masirah Island. The Americans are now building a huge base on Masirah Island to complement the military base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. These islands are to be launching pads for supplies to American bases in the region [as heard].

The American administration's intention behind the building of these bases is to strike at the progressive and nationalist forces in the Arab homeland, extend its military hegemony over the Zionist enemy, who is increasing his expansionist schemes against the Arab nation.

Recent reports from the area say that the American threats and the construction of American bases on Masirah Island have encouraged the sultan of Oman to stir up trouble in the neighboring UAE and Democratic Yemen. While claiming that they are concerned with Gulf security, the Oman authorities are granting privileges to American, British and Egyptian bases; joining the head of the Egyptian regime--the traitor to the Arab nation--in his capitulation plans by trying to split Arab solidarity; and working to support American interference in the internal affairs of the Arab countries. Finally, the Omani authorities imagine that the closure of the Strait of Hormuz would be the straw that would break the back of international detente.

QATAR

SYRIA'S KHADDAM ARRIVES IN DOHA 10 OCT

JN101617 Doha QNA in Arabic 1535 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Doha, 10 October--Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Doha from Manama this afternoon on a short visit of several hours to Qatar.

Meets Heir Apparent

JN101618 Doha QNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 10 October--His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir and heir apparent of Qatar, received this afternoon 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who conveyed to his highness a message for Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from his brother Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad concerning the developments in the Arab and Gulf situation as well as relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of consolidating and promoting them in various fields.

The meeting was attended by His Excellency Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, minister of finance and oil; His Excellency 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, minister of information; 'Abdallah Khalifah al-'Atiyah, head of the heir apparent's office; and Talal ash-Shaman, Syrian charge d'affaires in Qatar.

SAUDI ARABIA

CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD101248 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy, received at his palace in Jidda at 1315 Khalid al-Fahum, the chairman of the Palestine National Council. The meeting was attended by Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, the information minister. His Royal Highness Prince Fawwaz ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Mecca, received Khalid al-Fahum, the chairman of the Palestine National Council, at his office in Jidda at noon today.

RIYADH RADIO: KING KHALID RETURNS FROM GENEVA

LD102030 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1627 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has returned home from Geneva. The king was met at Jidda International Airport by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Saudi officials.

PRINCE FAHD INTERVIEWED ON EGYPTIAN CHARGES, OTHER ISSUES

LD101234 Ryadh SNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] London--His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy, lauds the old relations between the Egyptian and Saudi peoples. He says that the two peoples are linked by centuries of neighborliness and unity of faith, language and blood. Referring to the political and propaganda campaign against the kingdom, his royal highness says that it is aimed at planting the seeds of resentment and hatred among the Arab peoples; but it will never succeed in dividing the Egyptian and Saudi peoples.

In an interview with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT of London to be published Thursday, his royal highness explains that those who allege that the kingdom is working to starve the Egyptian people do not speak the truth. They are trying to lay the responsibility of their failures and mistakes in the political and economic fields on others as they cannot face the masses with the bitter facts of their mistaken policies.

Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz adds that the kingdom stood by Egypt under Presidents 'Abd an-Nasir and as-Sadat out of its belief in its commitment and duty toward the fraternal people of Egypt. He says: We need not recall that the kingdom has rendered much political, economic and military support to Egypt during the 8 years under President as-Sadat. His royal highness points out that thousands of Egyptian laborers, teachers and doctors are working in the kingdom.

He stresses that our country and our hearts are open to the sons of sister Egypt, as we appreciate the Islamic, Arab fraternity which affiliates us with the Egyptians. We also appreciate the great historic role played by the Egyptian people in building Arab and Islamic civilization; in spreading Arab culture, thought and civilization, and in defending the Arab and Islamic homeland against invaders and aggressors.

His royal highness adds: We consider that whoever wants to harm the Egyptian people is attempting to destroy an important cornerstone in the foundations of the Arab nation.

He goes on to say: Our stand toward the Egyptian regime is based on the resolutions of the Baghdad conference which was based on the all-round interest of the Arabs in opposing a particular political stance. The leaders of the Arab nation unanimously agreed on its danger and detriment to the present and future Arab situation. His royal highness points out that those resolutions adopted in Baghdad clearly were not intended to encroach upon the interests of the Egyptian people.

Prince Fahd expresses the hope that many present differences between some Arab states will be removed as soon as a just solution to the Palestinian issue is found. This, God willing, should be soon. His royal highness expects that Arab policy in the forthcoming 10 years will witness an era of accord and Arab understanding better than the Arab nation is now experiencing.

Referring to President Anwar as-Sadat's statement that the kingdom, along with other Arab states, was conspiring against sister Sudan, his royal highness says: It is very unfortunate that we should be accused of conspiring at a time when everyone is speaking of the efforts exerted by us in the cause of bringing about unanimity and unity of ranks.

His royal highness adds: Our solace is that our policy in that respect has been well known since the time of King 'Abd al-'Aziz, for we have never interfered in the internal affairs of any country, nor shall we, in any way, God willing.

Expressing astonishment at the accusation his royal highness says: Had they realized the dimensions of such an accusation they would not have made such irresponsible statements.

His royal highness stresses the sensitivity of the phase we are going through and our duty to exercise self-restraint, leaving aside any sort of insults, which can only increase the division and weakness of the Arab nation, preventing unanimity and unity of ranks. He affirms that the kingdom, God willing, will honor its promises and remain eager to carry out its duty toward its cause, people, and the Arab and Muslim nation.

In the interview Pince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz deals with the Egyptian press' claim that his royal highness is planning to make President Jimmy Carter lose in the elections. He says: In fact this is ridiculous. I would not have replied to such a thing in any way except that I feel it is necessary to clarify such matters in due course.

He adds: Undoubtedly everyone finds such irresponsible statements strange, statements which ridicule people's mentality and suggest they are naive and stupid. His royal highness askes: How can such a strange report be believed when everybody knows the American electoral laws do not allow any foreign quarters, however powerful, to interfere? Furthermore the internal affairs of any country are their own. We do not work through axes or alliances. Our history testifies to this.

Referring to the propaganda campaigns aimed at him and the kingdom, his royal highness says: I have asked to be excused from replying to them, for it is usual for people in public life to be subjected to attacks. They can hardly satisfy everyone. He adds: This is a price such persons should pay. It is my destiny, perhaps, to be one of them. Yet I am consoled by the fact that I always serve my God, my conscience and my people before I expect applause, for the echo of the latter is transient while the former are eternal.

Further Details

LD091214 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] London--Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, minister of information, has declared that the kingdom does not pay any attention to any type of vituperation or verbal abuse, and it strives continuously to avoid anything that might divert the Arab citizen from vigilance and struggle against the enemies of his religion, land and heritage.

In a statement published in ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT today he says, in reply to the propaganda campaign being waged by the Egyptian press against the kingdom, that the kingdom's policy derives from the necessity to control our feelings and emotions and to consider the value and significance of Arab cohesion, through blood, close links, land and destiny.

He adds that however ideas differ, the kingdom considers that these differences should not be allowed to create rancor or hatred between Arabs.

Dr Muhammad 'Abdu Yamani says that what the Egyptian press is doing today is out of character for that nation, which belongs to the firm and solid faith, for a land which would not be insulted, a great history which would not be shaken and links which would not be broken. He added that there are different standpoints, and each of us will bear his historic responsibility for that. However, this difference does not mean one should rush to create rancor or resort to vituperation. We should teach our contemporaries how to differ and to compete and not be enemies. We should teach how to hold a civilized, objective dialog and not let this dialog turn into an exchange of insults, because it is concerned foremost with the issues of our destiny and our future. The minister of information warned against the serious effects of such vituperations, which lead to emotional reactions resulting in material losses. He said we have learned from the experiences of the Arab nations how some emotions and personal aspirations have led to the shedding of Arab blood at Arab hands, and we are witness to the greatest loss in contempoary Arab history.

UAE OIL MINISTER ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

LD091100 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jidda--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates, arrived in Jidda before noon today on a brief visit to the kingdom.

Meets With Officials

LD091102 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, received Dr Mani' Sa'id al-Utaybah, minister of petroleum of the United Arab Emirates, at his palace at 1245.

The meeting was attended by His Royal highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, and Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, minister of information and acting minister of petroleum and mineral affairs.

YAR

ASSEMBLY DECLARES ISLAMIC PRINCIPLES BASIS FOR YEMENI UNITY

JN081813 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The People's Constituent Assembly, which is in its second annual session, held an ordinary meeting this morning under Vice President and People's Constituent Assembly Speaker 'Abd al-Karim 'Abdallah al-'Arashi.

After the assembly speaker opened the meeting, the statement issued on the talks between the two parts of Yemen was discussed. The People's Constituent Assembly then issued the following statement:

The People's Constituent Assembly, together with the masses of our Yemeni people in the north and the south, followed with great interest the historic meeting held in San'a', the natural capital of Yemen, from 2 to 4 October 1979, between the two political leaderships of the two parts of Yemen, led by Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the southern part of the homeland.

The People's Constituent Assembly discussed the San'a' statement that resulted from the meeting. Consequently, the assembly believes that the political leaders of the two parts of Yemen, under President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, have carried out their duty in expressing the Yemeni people's aspirations.

While it declares its support for the San'a' statement, the People's Constituent Assembly reaffirms that Yemeni unity based on Islamic principles is the destiny of this people, and say: Work (righteousness): soon will God observe your work, and his apostles and the believers' [Koranic verse].

PRESIDENT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO OMANI PAPER

JN091436 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

["Text" of interview given by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the Omani newspaper AN-NAHDAH; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Question: Your Excellency, coordination between the two parts of Yemen is a necessity. How far have the coordinating committees gone? Will there be a complete merger or unity only in limited fields?

Answer: The work of the Yemeni committees, which are comprised of members from both parts of the homeland, is continuous. One committee has already completed its work while the others have made considerable progress to date. However, all of the committees must accomplish their work before any further steps can be taken. Naturally, Yemeni unity will take the form of a merger, but this final step will be preceded by such basic steps as the achievement of unity and coordination in all fields. We have already begun trade exchange and economic coordination.

Question: Your Excellency, it is said that large quantities of all kinds of Soviet weapons have arrived in the YAR. How true is this statement and how far have relations with the Soviet Union progressed?

Answer: We are careful to diversify the sources of our weapons in accordance with the principle to which a number of developing states are adhering, for fear of falling into undesirable traps, since such experiences are numerous. Naturally, our relations with the Soviet Union are both historically based and good.

INFORMATION MINISTER DISCUSSES GULF SITUATION IN AD-DUSTUR INTERVIEW

JN080856 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Oct 79 p 13 JN

[Text of interview granted by YAR Information and Culture Minister Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi to Amman AD-DUSTUR correspondent Hamid as-Sa'ayidah in San'a'--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you view Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak's warnings to Iran on Bahrain and the Arab gulf, keeping in mind that fraternal Iran supports us and has severed relations with Israel while As-Sadat's Egypt has done the opposite?

Answer: So far, there has been no official talk about Bahrain. We believe that the Iranian Islamic revolution, which championed the Iranian people's interests, cannot but champion Arab countries and work to settle any differences that may hamper good relations. As for Mubarak's statements, I am certain that the Iranian revolution is eager to maintain its Islamic relations with the Muslims and its sincere relations with the Arabs.

Question: Concerning the protection of the Strait of Hormuz, some say this will lead to the presence of U.S. troops. What are your comments?

Answer: I believe all the Arabs are concerned about the area's security and anxious to keep it independent and away from international struggles. From this premise I believe that what we hear about the Hormuz Strait is exaggerated. All the parties concerned in the Arab area should be alert and take everything into account to protect future Arab generations from enemy malice and conspiracies.

Question: Unity contacts have increased between officials in the two Yemens. How much progress have you achieved in this field and are there any difficulties?

Answer: The Cairo and Tripoli agreements and the Kuwait meeting contain appropriate bases for achieving unity between the two fraternal parts of Yemen in the form required and in light of the September Revolution's objectives. We consider unity as our destiny and fate. It means a return to the normal state of affairs after the disappearance of the imamate and the departure of colonialism.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES 10 OCT

JN101429 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council, arrived in San'a' this morning on a 4-day visit to the YAR. He will hold talks with officials in the Economy Ministry.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES JUDGES CLUB 10 OCT

NC102152 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1730 GMT on 10 October links up with other Cairo transmitters for a live relay from the Judges Club of the celebrations marking the sixth anniversary of the October War. A program of songs is heard until 1838 GMT, when President Anwar as-Sadat enters the club. The ceremony then begins with a reading from the Koran.

At 1842 GMT the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Judges Club delivers a speech hailing the victories of the October War and praising As-Sadat. His speech ends at 1856 GMT, when he presents As-Sadat with a copy of the Koran.

At 1857 GMT the president of the former court of cassation delivers an address on behalf of the retired judges. His speech ends at 1903 GMT.

Justice Minister Anwar Abu Sihli begins to speak at 1904 GMT. He also hails the October War and affirms the judiciary's support for As-Sadat. His speech ends at 1914 GMT. As-Sadat presents medals to former judges, and then begins to speak at 1916 GMT.

The president reminds the judges that his last meeting with them came right after the conclusion of the Camp David agreements. He came to ask the judges of Egypt to confirm the agreements. He says that some Arab leaders criticized the agreements even before reading them. They were motivated both by rancor and by the Soviet Union. Soviet propaganda said that there were secret clauses to the agreements. As-Sadat asserts that the People's Assembly and the people of Egypt were informed of everything and that there are no secret clauses. He says that some of the Arab leaders merely parrot the Soviet Union. Their rancor, ignorance, or the Soviet Union prevented them from being convinced that the documents signed at Camp David actually provide for Palestinian autonomy. He then details the provisions of the peace treaty that pertain to the Palestinians.

As-Sadat then says:

"In the past you may have heard about an attempt to pass a new UN Security Council resolution that would add to or amend Resolution 242 in such a way as to make the Palestinian issue a political issue, not a refugee issue, as is the case in Resolution 242. The ignorant rejectionists were furious again and they believed that was the weight of political action. The PLO was also drawn into this attempt to have the United States get the UN Security Council to issue a new resolution stipulating that the Palestinian issue is a political issue and that the Palestinian state should be established in return for recognition of Israel. They were unanimous that that was the peak of the superb Baghdad meetings which safeguard the cause of the Arabs and of the Arab nation, and that all these would be incorporated in such a resolution. All of them acclaimed the resolution. Can the Security Council, regardless of how many times it meets and how long its meeting last, and regardless of the diversity of its discussions, produce for the Palestinians a resolution that would end the Israeli occupation, set a 5-year transition period, provide full autonomy and a police force that is formed from the Palestinians, obtain an end to the Israeli military government and the Israeli civilian government, insure an Israeli withdrawal to secure points in 5 years and a meeting on self-determination in 3 years and secure the right of veto for the Palestinians? Can the Security Council, regardless of how many sessions it holds, produce a resolution including the conditions sought by those who met in Baghdad?

"Simply stated, at Camp David we jumped over Resolution 242. At Camp David, as I have explained to you, we shed all ambiguities and dealt with the essence--the essence is that Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza must come to an end, that full autonomy must be established, that the Palestinians should form their own police force, that their sons must be released from prisons and detention, that Israel must withdraw to secure points, that the suffering of occupation must end; their sons, as I have said, must return from the prisons and detention camps and after 3 years of autonomy, they will decide for themselves what they want. If Egypt, Israel or Jordan wants to offer something they do not accept they will have the right to veto it."

Speaking further on the peace process, President as-Sadat states: "With the signing of the peace treaty and the exchange of the ratification documents of the agreement on solving the Palestine question on 26 March, the comprehensive solution process began. Withdrawal from Sinai began at the exact moment our forces were raising the Egyptian flag in Al-'Arish, at exactly the same moment the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli foreign ministers were meeting in Beersheba to begin implementation of the document on self-rule which we ratified. At the same moment, you remember, before my latest trip to Haifa, I said we were embarking on a comprehensive solution. I told you I was not going to Haifa for talks on Sinai. There are no differences between us regarding Sinai. As you know, withdrawal to the international border is taking place in two stages. The first stage, up to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, will have been completed by the end of this year. In 2 more years the second stage, involving withdrawal to the international borders will be complete. There are no differences or problems between us and the Israelis. The stages are being implemented, as you read, every day.

"On 19 November, God willing, on the anniversary of my visit to Jerusalem, I will go to Mount Moses, God willing, to celebrate with our people and all peace-loving people. By the end of the year we will have three-quarters of Sinai; that is, Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish with all its resources, oil, gas and water. There are no problems concerning Sinai. I went to Haifa, as I said in Alexandria, to complete the comprehensive solution process which we began with the autonomy and to solve the Jerusalem problem. I said this in Alexandria and then in Haifa.

"Our negotiations with the Israelis on completion of a comprehensive peace are continuing. Meetings are taking place at exact dates. The year set in the agreements to complete details of the autonomy will end in May. I hope, however, God willing, that by the end of this year or early next year we will complete our agreement on autonomy and Jerusalem also, God willing, before the deadline. After that the process of a comprehensive peace, the cornerstone of which we laid at Camp David and in Washington on 26 March, will begin.

Turning to domestic issues, President as-Sadat tells his audience that they represent righteousness, and the armed forces represent strength. He recalls telling Shaykh Hasan al-Banna in 1940 that the armed forces of Egypt belong to no party or faction, but rather to all the people. He asserts that Egypt will only become stable with the righteousness of the judiciary and the strength of the armed forces, and that righteousness and strength is the slogan of the head of state. He reminds them that paragraph six of the last referendum provides for the supremacy of law.

As-Sadat then touches on Egypt's "chronic" problems in construction, communications, food and housing. He says the FRG has given Egypt DM250 million and work has begun on the telephone system. He has asked the prime minister to set aside the Sinai oil issue in order to deal with the food problem.

As-Sadat says the main problem is how to alleviate the suffering of the working classes.

The president then tells his audience that he wants no misunderstanding about the independence of the judiciary. He recalls that before the 23 July revolution, every party that came to power brought its own judges, and the parties "played havoc" with the country's values. However, As-Sadat says, he will never retreat from democracy. He closed the detention camps forever and would only use martial law powers to protect Egypt's rights from outside encroachment. As-Sadat says he is not as proud of expelling the Soviets or of the Camp David agreement as he is of the fact that he was provided security and peace for every citizen and established the supremacy of the law.

The president says that those who exploit democracy should be investigated, and there will be a court of values to try those who disavow the country's values. He insists that the judiciary and the armed forces must not engage in politics.

Concluding, As-Sadat says he hopes to meet with the judges many times in the next year in order to discuss matters in an atmosphere of complete freedom.

The speech ends at 2026 GMT.

GHALI ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF EUROPE SESSION IN STRASBOURG

NC101530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1128 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text of speech delivered to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 10 October by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali]

[Excerpt] Strasbourg, 10 Oct--In its comprehensive handling of the Middle East issue, Egyptian diplomacy has always attached special importance to the presence of the United Nations in the course of negotiations, as well as during the implementation of the agreements or treaties which the negotiations might produce.

Egypt's permanent link with the United Nations has been regarded as a pillar of Egypt's foreign policy ever since Egypt contributed to the establishment of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945. Rightly or wrongly, Egypt views the United Nations as the sole safeguard of international legitimacy and as the exemplary framework for the settlement of disputes among the various states. Our insistence on UN participation in the various talks was met with reservation, even opposed, by the Israelis. In taking this position, the Israelis are joining the rejectionist states which, for different reasons, seek to bar a UN presence. Their purpose is to emphasize the bilateral nature of these negotiations. The UN delegate participated without great hesitation in the Cairo preparatory conference in December 1977. However, we secured this participation at the Jerusalem meeting in January 1978 only after lengthy contacts, and the UN delegate attended the conference only as an observer. To stress this, he saw to it that he was seated at a certain distance from the round table used for the negotiations. These negotiations were organized with the knowledge of the Israelis. At the Blair House negotiations, held in Washington from September to November 1978, the UN presence was even more symbolic, since it was confined to placing a flag among the American, Egyptian and Israeli flags at the entrance to the building. In keeping with the same concept, Egyptian negotiators are always pleased to insert in the provisions the maximum amount of reference to the UN Charter, its pioneering principles and its various resolutions.

Meanwhile, Israeli negotiators always try to rule out or diminish the importance of such references. Briefly stated, we are seeking a comprehensive peace to which the largest number of Arab or non-Arab states would be invited as partners in, or as witnesses or guarantors of, a comprehensive peace supported and perpetuated by the great powers and the international organizations. Meanwhile, the Israelis want a separate peace and a bilateral settlement of the conflict.

This basic contradiction was one of the most significant obstacles at the Camp David and Blair House talks, and it still is at the present talks. Furthermore, at the Blair House talks we wanted the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Sinai to be linked closely with their withdrawal from Palestinian territory. We also wanted to link the Egyptian problem with the Palestinian problem. We demanded that a proviso on Palestine be inserted in the draft peace agreement. The Israelis rejected any de jure or de facto linkage between these issues. At most, they pledged to discuss the Palestine question as soon as the peace agreement with Egypt is ratified.

One compromise followed another and after protracted negotiations, we signed on 26 March 1979 in Washington two international agreements which the Israelis consider separate ones. However, as far as we are concerned, these two agreements complement and are linked with each other. The first agreement calls for a gradual withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai and the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. The second agreement calls for a partial withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Gaza and the West Bank and the establishment of an autonomous Palestinian rule in these territories.

A timetable was laid down to strike a balance within the double process. Thus, the date set for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv--as a symbol of the beginning of normalization between the two countries--coincides, by only a few months, with the elections for the establishment of a Palestinian authority and the termination of the military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. When the second phase of the negotiations on the specification of the final status of the Palestinian territories begins, the Israeli forces will have finally withdrawn from Sinai. It seems that this balance, achieved through a political and legal linkage, is nonexistent in the eyes of the Israelis, despite the fact that the two agreements are based on the Camp David agreements themselves, which in turn are based on the very UN resolutions. In addition, these two agreements were ratified between the same parties, guaranteed by the same U.S. guarantor and signed on the same day in Washington.

In light of these facts, and whether we abide by the theory that only a de jure link exists between the two agreements or by the theory that only recognizes the de facto link between them, there can be no separation between the various phases and the steps needed to erect the edifice of peace between Egypt and Israel, and those steps needed for the establishment of peace in Palestine. This problem still exists in all its dimensions and complications.

It is necessary for us to add the Arab dimension of this problem. One of the aspects of this dimension, and not the least complicated one at that, is the hostile policy of the majority of the Arab states toward the Camp David agreements and the Washington treaties. Furthermore, the rejectionists, particularly Syria, Iraq, Libya, Jordan and the PLO, condemn Egypt's diplomatic moves. They are trying to isolate Egypt in the Arab, African and Islamic arenas and even within the nonalined movement.

In other words, we have ended up with the emergence of an alliance of objectives between the Israeli rejectionists and the Arab rejectionists. They have achieved this alliance through different means which, however, converged at the point of rejection. The two sides condemn the peace process and want to isolate Egypt from the rest of the Arab world. Thus, Egypt's diplomatic moves for peace have met with two rejections: Israel's refusal to recognize a Palestinian entity, and the Arabs' refusal to recognize the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. This special link is reflected in the negotiations underway with U.S. participation. These negotiations are being held in Alexandria, Tel Aviv and Haifa to settle the Palestine question.

The Israelis view the goal of these negotiations as casting a kind of protection over the West Bank and Gaza. However, as far as we are concerned, the goal is to specify the legal framework which will provide the Palestinians the opportunity to exercise their right to determine their own fate.

Finally, as far as the Palestinians are concerned, these negotiations represent a kind of dialog aimed at deferring a discussion of the Palestine question to better circumstances or at perpetuating Israel's hegemony over the territories that have been occupied since the Arab defeat of June 1967. Our entire policy and all our diplomatic moves are trying to surmount this double crisis of confidence which endangers the whole peace process that began with the President's historic visit to Jerusalem. Steering these moves is an extremely delicate matter, because it now appears that the Egyptian-Arab reconciliation threatens to hamper Egyptian-Israeli relations. From the opposite perspective, the Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement has begun to threaten to aggravate differences between Egypt and the Arab world. Furthermore, and in order to hamper this double move being made by Egyptian diplomacy, the Israelis and the Arabs are, by word and deed, trying to increase the contradiction between Egypt and the rejectionists, be they Arabs or Israelis. Such moves include haphazard statements by Begin and his aides, the building of new Israeli settlements in the West Bank, granting permission to seize Arab lands and the continuing aggression against southern Lebanon.

Furthermore, the Arab leaders are making untimely statements, the PLO is carrying out military operations in Israeli territory and there are more actions and reactions which bolster the alliance of objectives between the Israeli and Arab rejectionists. All these things make Egypt's peaceful task difficult and endanger it. Therefore, what can you do to help us? What is Europe's role in this multilateral problem and when can Europe play this role? The United States is indeed playing the role of full partner in the present negotiations. Please allow me, Mr Chairman, to submit, in all modesty, some ideas to your esteemed council. In view of its cultural and moral power and in view of its share of responsibility for the Middle East, it is imperative for Europe to play a special role which can have three objectives:

To preserve Palestinian rights;

To allay Israeli fears; and

To refrain from deepening inter-Arab differences.

A direct move taken for the sake of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza will help them maintain their physical presence in the occupied Arab territories and preserve their character. It is imperative to couple this direct move with a separate diplomatic move to induce the United States and Israel to begin a dialog with the PLO.

As this move gains strength, the Palestinians and the Arab rejectionists will be compelled to participate in the peace process which was initiated by Egypt. Furthermore, there are a number of international guarantees which Europe can grant Israel through the political parties and trade unions of Europe and their Israeli counterparts and through an intensified dialog between European and Arab intellectuals. All these diversified efforts will help the Israelis throw off their security complex and get out of their political isolation. Ultimately, these efforts will make the Israelis recognize the Palestinian nation.

Finally, and in order to confront inter-Arab differences, Europe can play a role. Although this is an extremely difficult role, it is a useful one. It is the role of mediating without taking sides.

Mr Chairman, may I say in conclusion that these policies I have allowed myself to suggest are inspired by the principles of the defense of human rights--and you laid the bases of these principles and established them.

The Palestinian must take possession of his homeland, of which he was deprived by the European occupation and, consequently, the Zionist occupation. Similarly, the Israeli must gain the security and dignity of which he was deprived as the result of some traditional European practices at first, and then because of the conflict in the Middle East. One of the preoccupations of Europe and the European Parliament can be to help those with good intentions achieve this double result--which would be considered a great victory--to help restore human rights in this thrice-blessed land, and to help make peace prevail all along the southern and northern coasts of the Mediterranean, this sea which is a link between our destiny and your fate.

Press Conference

NC101828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Strasbourg, 10 Oct--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has called on Europe to offer direct aid to the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He also called on Europe to make it clear to Israel that Western Europe supports the idea of establishing a Palestinian state. Ghali called on Europe not to take sides on the Middle East question. He said that Europe must think of possible alternatives after the current negotiations on self-rule. Butrus said: We hope that Europe will play an important role in this field.

At a press conference Ghali and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan held at the Council of Europe headquarters in Strasbourg, attended by 120 journalists, Ghali pointed out that Europe can offer help to the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by developing these two areas and by providing schools, hospitals, universities, houses and funds necessary to establish an infrastructure. He said that it is impractical to give the Palestinians autonomy without establishing an infrastructure.

Ghali stressed that if the current autonomy negotiations fail, other alternatives must be found, but only within the framework of a peaceful solution. He pointed out that positive results are "results that will encourage the Palestinians to participate in the peace process."

Asked about the activities he views as discouraging, Dr Ghali cited as an example the establishment of settlements and the military measures in the West Bank and Gaza which prevent the Palestinians from enjoying the minimum amount of freedom that could encourage them to participate in the negotiations.

Ghali emphasized that it is impossible to reach a formula for peace in the Middle East without Palestinian participation. He stressed that the PLO is a fact which we must take into account and cannot ignore. He said that Egypt cannot speak on behalf of the Palestinians, but is trying to reach a framework that would encourage the Palestinians to negotiate.

Meanwhile, Moshe Dayan called on Europe to offer political, moral and economic aid to the Palestinians. He asked that Europe take action to persuade the other Arab countries to join the peace process.

Dayan expressed Israel's adherence to the framework of the Camp David treaties and to the autonomy negotiations. He called on the Palestinians to participate in the negotiations. He said: The Palestinians will win full autonomy, but it must not be a base for terrorism against Israel. He voiced his belief that progress will be made in the next few months.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI INTERVIEWED ON PEACE

NC051545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct--Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has asserted that the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement and the two Camp David agreements are the practical methods for solving the Middle East problem by saying: We are actually proceeding along the road of solving the problem.

'Ali explained that the current efforts to establish a comprehensive and just peace in the area are the result of the glorious October victories. He pointed out that, although limited, the October War has realized all the aims by activating the Middle East question and doing away with the theory of Israeli security. He also pointed out that this war has largely affected the Israeli military concepts including the fact that the possession of land does not insure security but that peace does. He said that for the Arabs the October War has won the respect of the entire world and proved that the Egyptian soldier is a fierce fighter.

In an interview to be broadcast on the Arab [Egyptian] TV tonight in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the glorious October War, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that in planning the October War, Egypt prepared its plans on the basis of carrying out limited military operations in this war because the Soviet Union had imposed a ban on the export of arms to Egypt to keep the Middle East question stalemated in implementation of the international detente policy.

The defense minister mentions that Egypt is proceeding with the development of its armed forces, saying that there are many plans to develop these forces in cooperation with the United States and other states. He adds that Egypt has been very successful in its policy of diversifying the sources of weapons and that cooperation with the United States in this field is a new addition.

KHALIL INTERVIEWED ON NORMALIZATION, SOUTHERN LEBANON, PLO

TA051514 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 Oct 79 pp 1, 28 (Weekly Supplement) TA

[Interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil exclusively to YEDI'OT AHARONOT by Ilan Kfir at Khalil's office--date not given]

[Excerpts] "I saw the atrocities of war at the museum in Hiroshima. I saw a city which was almost swept off the face of the earth. I saw the extent of ruin and human destruction. The ruins of Hiroshima as reflected in the photographs are a picture which will haunt me all my life. At the time I said to myself that we had to stop the wars and hostilities in the Middle East in order to avoid ruin and destruction of the sort I saw in Hiroshima."

In our talk, held at his office during one of my recent visits to Egypt, Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil spoke with emotion about the destruction and suffering caused by wars. He said: "All my life I have been an ardent believer in peace. I have always regarded wars as tragedies and d'sasters preventable by human wisdom. I saw destruction when I studied engineering in the United States after World War II. I saw the tragedy that could again befall the world if fascist or Nazi regimes were in power. Such regimes are absolutely tyrannical and aim at domineering and creating absolute ruin and annihilation. The lessons of World War II taught me to despise this kind of regime, which also favors racism. Throughout the wars between Egypt and Israel I kept asking myself: When will this bloodshed end? When will we be able to talk to each other as human beings, as friends and not as enemies? Today, when peace exists between Israel and Egypt, I am a happy man."

The Egyptian prime minister, who is an engineer, can already envision the future fruits of peace: "We will discuss the possibilities for cooperation between Israel and Egypt during the normalization negotiations due to begin in February 1980. I see many spheres in which we can cooperate. First of all, I think we can cooperate in technology, industry and agriculture. I have heard a great deal about Israel's achievements in these fields. There are many fields in which we have acquired wide expertise, and we will gladly contribute some of our know-how to Israel. However, I want to make one thing clear at this point: Cooperation must be on a mutual basis. It is impossible for Israel to impose unilateral cooperation on us. I strongly advocate the carrying out of joint government plans and private initiatives for development of various spheres without high-level intervention. The building of political relations, as well as other fields, should not be rushed and must be left to develop naturally. I would prefer that both parties conduct exploratory studies of the spheres of cooperation before beginning the process in the field. Personally, I am an ardent believer in the possibilities made available by peace to us and the entire Middle East.

Throughout our conversation, Dr Khalil tried to bring me back to the political starting point according to which the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is merely the first stage of a comprehensive process, and it is impossible to foresee the development of peace between both countries if this process is not continued. "If anybody in Israel thinks that the signing of the peace treaty between both countries constitutes the end of this process, he is making a very grave mistake," Dr Khalil said. "In the Camp David framework agreement for peace, Egypt undertook to continue the process toward achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The autonomy negotiations constitute another stage in the process meant to uproot war from this region.

When President as-Sadat set out on his trip to Jerusalem, he believed it would not take long for the other Arab countries to join us. We still believe that the Palestinians, Jordan, Syria and the entire Arab world will realize that this is the right way. Presently we are still facing almost absolute isolation in the Arab world. We believe that this is a temporary situation. The Arab world cannot survive very long without Egypt. My country has always been a leader and a symbol of the Arab world. There are rifts; however, they will be mended, as happens in all families. History has proven this in the past, and this will also be the case in the future. Our duty is to pave the way for the cooption of other elements, first and foremost, the Palestinians."

We then passed to the issue of Lebanon. Here, too, Dr Khalil was unambiguous: "We will not agree to Israeli interference in Lebanon. This constitutes a violation of the peace treaty. We also condemn Israel's support of Major Haddad which, in our opinion, does not contribute to achieving peace and stability in southern Lebanon. Any Israeli operation against the refugees in Lebanon is a blow to our Arab brethren. You must not forget for one minute that we are and will continue to be an integral part of the Arab world in spite of the present situation. Peace with Israel is not meant to remove us from the Arab circle. Peace is meant to break the war cycle and open a new era in the region."

I asked Khalil: And what about the PLO's activities, based in southern Lebanon, meant to destroy Israel?

Dr Khalil replies: "Do not misunderstand me. In spite of my reservations regarding Israel's military actions against civilian population centers, I very well realize Israel's sensitivity about its security. We condemn all terrorist acts against Israel. We have made this clear several times, both publicly and by other means. We very well understand Israel's claim that it cannot negotiate with an organization attacking its citizens. Therefore, we intend to bring the Palestinians to the negotiating table by peaceful means and not by violence. The present situation--in which Israel is carried away by terrorist acts and punishes the wrong people, the refugees, whose life is a long chain of suffering and tragedy--must stop."

We moved to another topic: The Egyptian prime minister's relations with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, which have more than once made the headlines. The question on this subject embarrassed Dr Khalil. "I do not think there is any past resentment in my relations with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The relations between us at present are very good. When I first visited Israel, in the framework of the autonomy negotiations in Herzliyya, Mr Begin phoned me and we had a very pleasant talk; several weeks later, during my visit to Haifa, Mr Begin was hospitalized. I sent him a bouquet of flowers and wishes for his speedy recovery. I am sincerely telling you that the press exaggerated when reporting on my relations with the Israeli prime minister."

The Egyptian prime minister did not conceal his dissatisfaction with the phenomenon of leaks in Israel and what he terms "the inaccurate reports in the press." He received a report that according to the Israeli press he had criticized Dr Burg during his meeting with Minister Moda'i. "Nothing like that happened; I regard Dr Burg as a very brilliant and educated person who has a great deal to teach. We created a relationship of trust in our meetings which enabled us to overcome many problems and create a pleasant atmosphere." Khalil also praised Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's personality and lauded Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman for his contribution to and belief in peace. However, he expressed his reservations regarding what he terms "superfluous declarations" by Israeli leaders which cast a shadow on the atmosphere prevailing between Israel and Egypt.

He particularly criticized the extremists in Israel and the rejectionists in the Arab world who are opposed to and undermine the peace treaty. "These are the enemies of peace. We will prove to them that there is no other way but that of peace."

The Egyptian prime minister is aware of the fears prevailing in Israel that Egypt's purpose is merely to recover the territories and not to achieve peace. "I am sorry that this kind of view still exists in Israel. Have not the path trodden by Egypt so far, the personal risk undertaken by President as-Sadat, our isolation in the Arab world and the severance of its economic support to Egypt while, at the same time, our commitment to peace continues, proven the sincerity of our intentions?" Khalil assured: "We will respect every word written in the peace treaty with Israel. When the time comes we will exchange ambassadors and we will open negotiations on the implementation of normalization. The autonomy negotiations must continue, and we will do our best to see that the Palestinians and other Arab countries, particularly Jordan, join the peace talks." Khalil concluded his talk by saying: "We Egyptians are strong believers in patience and truth. Believe us, we are telling you the truth and we want peace."

MILITARY COMMITTEE VISITS SAINT CATHERINE MONASTERY

NC100610 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 9 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Oct--The Egyptian military committee headed by Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shanaf today inspected the Saint Catherine monastery, its religious and archaelogical contents, the school and the airport. The committee received documents and information on the monastery and on military installations. It also received the maps of the fourth area from which the Israelis will withdraw.

Brigadier General Abu Shanaf and the head of the monastery reviewed the arrangements regarding the return of the area to Egyptian sovereignty. They also discussed the site for the official ceremony--which President Anwar as-Sadat will attend--at which the Egyptian flag will be hoisted on 19 November, the third anniversary of As-Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem.

The joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee will meet at its permanent headquarters in Al-'Arish on Monday to complete its discussions of the measures for handing over the fourth area--the Saint Catherine area, totalling 1500 square km--involved in the Israeli withdrawal.

Civilian and military reconnaissance groups willenter the fourth area involved in the Israeli withdrawal on 17 October to inspect it and take stock of its utilities and its civilian and military installations. These groups will meet with their Israeli counterparts to receive documents and statements regarding the operation and maintenance of utilities, water and powerplants, housing units and the main and subsidiary roads.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER, U.S. PROFESSORS DISCUSS MIDEAST ISSUE

NC091810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 9 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct--People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib has stated that three points must be solved regarding the issue of peace in the Middle East: the status of Arab Jerusalem; a halt to the establishing and expanding of Israeli settlements; and the establishment of an elected Palestinian council to exercise the powers of autonomy in the legislative, executive and judicial sense.

These remarks were made during a meeting today between Abu Talib and a delegation of U.S. university professors specializing in political affairs, particularly Middle Eastern affairs, currently visiting Egypt.

Asked about the possibility of Arab countries' participating in the peace talks, Abu Talib said that if a solution was reached in light of these three points, the Arabs would participate in the talks the next day.

Abu Talib pointed out that Israel's building and expansion of settlements and selling Arab land do not make the Arabs confident that it is serious about peace.

In reply to a question by the head of the U.S. delegation on the possibility of the PLO's recognition of Israel, Abu Talib said that Palestine National Council member Khalid al-Hasan said at the Interparliamentary Union meeting in Caracas last month that if Israel recognized the PLO, the PLO would recognize Israel.

In conclusion, Abu Talib stressed the important role that the U.S. professors must play in helping the process of peace, which we all believe is the ideal solution to world issues.

OMANI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH 'ALI

NC052052 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 5 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct--Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production, received in his office this evening His Highness Prince Fahd ibn Taymur, Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, and the delegation accompanying him.

During the 1-hour meeting they discussed ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

The defense minister hosted a banquet at the As-Salam Hotel in Misr al-Jadidah in honor of Prince Fahd. The banquet was attended by the chief of staff of the armed forces, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, senior officials and the Omani Embassy staff in Cairo.

Departs 9 Oct

NC091112 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defense Affairs Fahd ibn Taymur left Cairo for home today after a 4-day visit to Egypt. During the visit Fahd ibn Taymur met with President Anwar as-Sadat and attended Egypt's celebrations of the sixth anniversary of the glorious October victory.

FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CALLAGHAN ARRIVES

NC102222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct--James Callaghan, British opposition leader and former prime minister, arrived in Cairo tonight from London for a 3-day visit to Egypt on the first leg of a tour of a number of Middle Eastern countries. He was received at Cairo International Airport by Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime minister and National Democratic Party secretary general.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JN061136 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] New York, 6 October--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has called on the UN General Assembly to reject and condemn the treasonous Camp David accords between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy.

In a speech delivered last night at the current session of the UN General Assembly, Dr Hammadi said that the Camp David accords totally contradict the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Palestinian issue passed over the years. Dr Hammadi urged the international organization to debate the Palestinian issue within the framework of the United Nations and in the presence of the Palestinian people's representatives.

Dr Hammadi wondered: If the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is indeed a peace treaty, why do U.S. arms continue to pour into the Zionist military establishment in bigger quantities and of more advanced quality? He pointed out that As-Sadat has also expressed his readiness to play a major military role in support of the West if the United States offers him modern arms. He said that this will expose the area to the dangers of a new war, open the door wide to a U.S. military presence and increase tension in the Middle East.

Dr Hammadi said that the escalation of the U.S. military presence in the region aims at strengthening the bonds and cooperation with the racist regimes in southern Africa in order to form an axis among these regimes, Egypt and Israel to suppress national liberation movements and safeguard imperialist interests.

Dr Hammadi recalled Iraq's clear policy toward the Palestinian issue, considering it the central pivot of its foreign policy. He said: Our struggle will continue and gain strength until our just objectives are achieved and our usurped rights are restored. He affirmed that treaties and schemes formulated without the rightful owners of the issue with the aim of stealing their rights and liquidating their cause will not deter us from this course. Hammadi said that if war erupts and peace is threatened, the Arab nation cannot be held responsible because "we are defending our just rights, land, existence, and civilization."

Dr Hammadi renewed Iraq's total support for nonalinement. He reaffirmed Iraq's efforts to enhance the role and effectiveness of nonalinement to establish a new international order in political and international relations in the world. He said that Iraq considers nonalinement the cornerstone of its foreign policy. Iraq contributes effectively and constructively to strengthening the movement on all levels and looks forward to hosting the next summit conference in Baghdad in 1982. He affirmed Iraq's stand of total support for the liberation movements in South Africa, Zimbabawe and Namibia and for the African frontline states in their just struggle to achieve their objectives. Dr Hammadi pointed out Iraq's firm stand on the need to discuss the energy problem, whether inside or outside the United Nations, within a framework that aims at tackling all the problems of the world economy, as has been approved by the General Assembly at its special sixth and seventh sessions to establish a new international economic order. Referring to the attempts made to use the energy problem to divide the ranks of the developing countries, Dr Hammadi said: These states maintained their unity and upheld their insistence on universality in discussions pertaining to the world economy.

Returns From New York

JN110842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 October--Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi returned here this morning after having participated in the UN General Assembly's current session in New York. Hammadi stated that the UN General Assembly's current session has special significance, since it is being held immediately following the nonalined summit conference in Havana which denounced the treasonous Camp David accords.

Hammadi added that the Iraqi delegation's cooperation with the other Arab delegations centered on attempts to prompt the UN General Assembly to issue a resolution similar to the nonalined conference one that would denounce these accords.

He pointed out that the Camp David partners are attempting in one way or another to involve the United Nations, so as to implement these accords. The United States has begun to sense its failure to implement the accords, especially following opposition to the United States which has been expanded to include nonalined circles as well as the Arab states. Dr Hammadi expressed happiness over the Arab group's cooperation and understanding concerning all issues proposed for discussion. He noted that he had contacts with a large number of foreign ministers on Arab issues and bilateral relations.

AL-JUMHURIYAH SAYS IRANIAN REGIME IMPLEMENTS IMPERIALIST DESIGNS

JN100758 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 October--The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH said here today that the Iranian regime is performing the role designated for it within the imperialist design against the interests of the Arab nation and its national existence. The paper adds: The statements made by several Iranian officials reveal the reality of the aggressive, expansionist intentions of this regime, which at this phase is continuing the implementation of the shah's known policy and proclaiming its hostility and malice toward the Arab nation.

AL-JUMHURIYAH calls on the Arab countries to support Iraq's principled stand against the aggressive policies. It also says that Iraq's stand should prompt the Arabs to give Iraq all out support in order to protect the interests of the Arab nation and its national existence.

BAGHDAD HOSTS ANTI-RACIAL DISCRIMINATION MEETING

JN110950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 11 October--'Abdallah Sharaf ad-Din, president of the international organization for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, arrived in Baghdad this morning to participate in meetings of the organization's executive and consultative councils which will begin here tomorrow. Dr Anis al-Qasim, the secretary general of the aforementioned organization, also arrived in Baghdad to participate in these meetings. In a statement to INA, Al-Qasim said that the meetings will be dedicated to discussing the various forms of racial discrimination in the occupied Arab territories and South Africa, and plans that would guarantee its elimination, as well as the organization's activities and plans for the coming period.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN051629 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 5 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 October--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, arrived here today at the head of an official delegation for a visit to Iraq which will last for several days. Dragan said that he is carrying a letter to President Saddam Husayn from Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito expressing President Tito's feelings of friendship toward and appreciation of the Iraqi president, government and people.

Dragan added that he, together with his delegation, will attend the Baghdad International Fair and that the aim of his visit is to consolidate economic cooperation and strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries. Dragan added that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on following up the implementation of the decisions of the joint Iraqi-Yugoslav Committee for Economic Cooperation and the topics which will be discussed in the committee's forthcoming meetings, which will be held in Belgrade next month.

Received by Husayn

JN072005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 7 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 October--President Saddam Husayn has received a message from Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito dealing with relations between the two friendly countries. The message was conveyed by Zvone Dragon, Yugoslav vice president of the Federal Executive Council, when he was received by the president here tonight.

Received by Trade Minister

JN061432 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 October--Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and Zvone Dragan, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council vice president, discussed bilateral economic and trade relations today. Their meeting here today involved discussion of issues related to the meetings of the Iraqi-Yugoslav Joint Committee on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation and preparations for the committee's next session in Belgrade.

TRADE OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SOVIETS

JN081514 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 8 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 October--Iraqi RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and Soviet Trade Minister Grishin [title as received] discussed ways of strengthening bilateral trade and economic relations. During their meeting today, the two ministers reviewed the scope of economic and technical cooperation and ways of increasing the volume of trade.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL RECEIVES GDR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

JN061419 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 October--Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Iraqi-GDR Friendship Society, met today with Professor (Pringes), head of the GDR-Iraqi Friendship Committee.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations, discussed methods of further deepening the bonds of friendship between the two friendly countries and considered means of promoting the coordination between their two societies. They also discussed their stands on the Palestinian people's issue, the repulsing of imperialist designs in the Arab area and support for the just causes of the world's various liberation movements.

ROMANIAN TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

JN071338 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 October--Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The discussions dealt with bilateral relations and ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic and technical fields.

Meets Trade Minister

JN081126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 October--Iraqi RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Cornel Burtica have discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them. The two ministers also discussed the preparations for the next meetings of the Iraqi-Romanian Joint Committee on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation scheduled to be held before the end of this year to discuss trade, industrial and agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

Meets Oil Minister

JN081450 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1314 GMT 8 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 October--RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd Al-Karim and Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Cornel Burtica met today and reviewed bilateral relations in the field of petroleum, in terms of ways of developing them and Romanian firms' abilities in implementing a number of petroleum projects in Iraq.

Makes Statement

JN081451 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 8 October--Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Cornel Burtica stressed his country's readiness to develop and strengthen cooperation with Iraq, during a meeting with Iraqi Public Works and Housing Minister Muhammad Fadil Husayn.

Cornel Burtica praised this year's Baghdad fair. During his meeting with the Iraqi public works and housing minister, he said that this session is a valuable opportunity, adding: "We are anxious that it should continue," because it creates better conditions "for developing relations and strengthening bilateral cooperation."

He said that Romania is anxious to strengthen cooperation with Iraq, especially in housing.

During his meeting with the Iraqi public works and housing minister, the Greek minister of commerce discussed the development of bilateral cooperation.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES BAHRAINI PRIME MINISTER

JN091149 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 9 October--This afternoon, President Saddam Husayn received His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Arab area, several questions of joint interest, bilateral relations and prospects for advancing them for the benefit of the Arab nation.

The meeting was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC member and Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister Hamid 'Alwan, and the charge d'affaires of the Bahraini Embassy in Baghdad.

Prime Minister's Departure

JN091522 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1412 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 October--Bahraini Prime Minister Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah left Baghdad for home today, concluding a short visit to Iraq of several hours. He and President Saddam Husayn discussed the situation in the Arab area, with particular emphasis on the Arab Gulf.

During his visit, the Bahraini prime minister was accompanied by a delegation that included the ministers of interior and information and the minister of state for cabinet affairs.

Al Khalifah noted that his talks dealt with issues of interest to the whole area, particularly to Iraq and Bahrain. In a press statement prior to his departure, the Bahraini prime minister said that Iraq and Bahrain are agreed in their views on Gulf issues.

The Bahraini prime minister said: Our concept of Gulf security is not restricted to the protection of shipping in the Gulf and the Gulf's waterways. It also includes the protection of the Gulf states against foreign tampering with its security and stability through intervention, whatever the source of such foreign intervention or methods used.

He said that the Arab homeland's circumstances and the challenges facing it are the reason for the quick action by officials in the area in consulting and exchanging views on all issues under discussion.

Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah said that Iraqi RCC member and Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah's visit to Bahrain "was effective in defining views on the dangers facing the Arab homeland, particularly the Arab Gulf region." He said that these dangers are nurtured and posed by several foreign quarters in an effort to place the area in a state of chaos and to undermine its security and stability. He noted that he had conveyed a message from Amir of Bahrain 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to President Saddam Husayn.

The Bahraini prime minister said that Iraq's sincere response had an effective influence on achieving the good results of his visit and in strengthening cooperation between Iraq and Bahrain.

AL-QABAS: PLO OFFICE GIVEN DIPLOMATIC STATUS

LD080906 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 8 October--Kuwait's AL-QABAS reports today that Jordan has agreed to accord the PLO office in Amman diplomatic status enjoying full diplomatic privileges. The paper adds that the Jordanian Government now considers Brig 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, head of the PLO Political Department and head of the PLO office in Amman, as a special envoy to Jordan. It also agreed to accord a number of PLO Executive Committee members diplomatic status. Further, the PLO has been permitted to bring duty-free cars into Jordan and to grant permits to carry firearms to Palestinian personalities in Jordan, the paper reports. A special office for Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO chairman will be opened in Amman, the paper adds.

KING HUSAYN REPORTEDLY REFUSED STRAUSS INVITATION TO MEET CARTER

JN081341 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 6 Oct 79 p 12 JN

[Text] King Husayn rejected the invitation extended to him while he was in New York to visit Washington and meet with President Carter because the invitation was extended by Robert Strauss, President Carter's special envoy to the Middle East and the head of the U.S. delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli talks. The Jordanian monarch felt a meeting with President Carter through an initiative by Robert Strauss would be construed as Jordanian acceptance of the principle of the [self-rule] talks.

It should be recalled that Jordanian officials explained last July following Strauss' visit to Amman that they had received him in his capacity as President Carter's special envoy and not as the head of the U.S. delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations which are taking place within the framework of the Camp David accords.

UK FOREIGN OFFICE MINISTER ARRIVES 9 OCT

JN092042 Amman Domestic Television in English 2000 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Douglas Hurd arrived in Amman tonight for a 3-day official visit to Jordan, as part of a tour in the region. During the visit, Mr Hurd will be received by his majesty the king, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and other senior officials. In a statement on arrival, Mr Hurd said his visit was aimed at acquainting himself more closely with Jordan's stand towards the Middle East crisis. He will also discuss the role Britain can play bringing about a permanent and just peace in the Middle East. He added that Britain supports a permanent and just peace based on full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab land and guaranteeing the legitimate rights of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestinians. Mr Hurd was welcomed upon arrival by Minister of Information and Acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr 'Adnan abu 'Awdah.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS DISMISSED FOR 'POLITICAL REASONS'

JN090958 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 9 October--In a dispatch from Amman, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that six university professors were recently dismissed from the University of Jordan for political reasons. The paper does not mention the names of the professors or any details about the reasons for their dismissal.

FIVE RELATIVES OF FRANJIYAH REPORTEDLY EXECUTED IN NORTH

NC101331 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebabon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] In the north, armed men, led by Zgharta men, besieged the village of (Shmar Jubayl) last night and abducted 150 young as well as elderly inhabitants. They killed three people in spite of all attempts to calm the situation.

Reports were circulated in the morning about the execution of five members of the Franjiyah family on the charge of rape, murder and blowing up buildings. There was no confirmation of these reports later in the day.

AFP Report

NC101245 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Oct 10 (AFP)--Five members of former President Sulayman Franjiyah's clan reportedly were executed at dawn today in a new wave of feuding between his partisans and the Christian conservative Phalange political party in northern Lebanon.

The killings were announced by a hitherto unknown group calling itself the Organization of Revolutionaries in the North. Observers believed it might consist of Phalangist elements.

Execution announcements were distributed by Phalangist militiamen at a roadblock in Barbarah, 50 kilometres (30 miles) north of here.

Though no bodies had been found this morning, the killings, if confirmed, could trigger a wave of bloodshed since the two sides seized scores of hostages in the previous two days and still hold dozens of them.

Former President Franjiyah has issued an ultimatum for the Phalangists to release their remaining hostages by 6 p.m. (1600 GMT) today, a well-informed source said.

Because of the high tension, the country's main road from Beirut to Tripoli has been closed and school examinations this week in Tripoli have been postponed.

Although Mr. Franjiyah is himself a Christian conservative politician, strife between him and the Phalangists started because he supported the Syrian intervention and the Phalangist Party opposed it after Syrian troops ended the Lebanese civil war.

AL-HUSS TALKS TO REPORTERS AFTER CABINET MEETING

NC101337 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1240 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] We have learned this moment that the cabinet meeting at B'abda Palace has just ended and that Prime Minister al-Huss made the following statement: The cabinet today dwelt mainly on the security situation in the country, especially in the north. The commanders of the army, the deterrent forces and the internal security forces were summoned to report on the latest developments and to take part in a discussion on the best ways to rectify the situation. What has happened and is happening in the north is distressing and painful. Especially painful is the fact that these inhuman methods are still being used and still obstruct the course of the state whenever there is a glimmer of hope.

Prime Minister al-Huss was asked whether the government took any practical steps today after summoning the security commanders. He replied: The commanders of the army, the deterrent forces and the internal security forces were instructed to take the necessary measures for coordination so as to control the situation, prevent negative developments and reassure the citizens.

Asked if a specific timelimit was set for the adoption of certain measures, particularly in view of reports about liquidations, he answered: The directives given to the commanders of the three forces emphasized the need to take urgent steps to deal with the deteriorating situation.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS RECEIVES 'ARAFAT, SALAH KHALAF

NC101930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met at his residence in Ad-Dawhah this evening with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Council member. During the meeting they discussed developments, in particular in southern Lebanon, and the expeditious dispatch of the army. They also discussed preparations for the anticipated Arab summit conference.

Receives Irish Defense Minister

NC102125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received at his residence in Ad-Dawhah this evening the Irish defense minister. After the meeting the Irish official spoke about his visit to southern Lebanon. He expressed satisfaction with the work being done by the Irish contingent within UNIFIL to bring things under control there and to help the return of legitimate authority. The Irish minister said that Prime Minister al-Huss expressed his appreciation for the role the Irish forces are playing in the south. Al-Huss expressed the hope that the UNIFIL presence will help create an atmosphere for political overtures to establish a just and permanent peace.

FATAH'S ABU JIHAD MEETS WITH UNIFIL COMMANDER 10 OCT

JN101752 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the General Command of the Al-'Asifah forces, met with UNIFIL commander General Erskine before noon today. The meeting is part of the continuous meetings between the Palestinian revolution and the UNIFIL Command in order to discuss the nature of relations between the two sides in southern Lebanon. During the meeting, the two sides discussed and reviewed problems and made attempts to solve them. They also affirmed cooperation in order to facilitate the UNIFIL mission in light of the clear Palestinian stand; namely, that the Palestinian revolution is committed to what it has previously announced.

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL ATTACKS U.S. POLICY

NC071550 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The commander of the Lebanese Forces, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, attacked U.S. policy today. He spoke upon return from his tour of the United States.

He viewed U.S. policy as supporting the Syrians in Lebanon and hindering the building of the army on a strong basis. He called for the deployment of UN emergency forces in all parts of Lebanon and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon.

He said he opposed all bilateral political, security, and economic agreements between Lebanon and Syria.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil disclosed a plan to establish a Palestinian state between the Damascus road and the southern border. He accused the diplomatic corps in Lebanon of distorting the facts. He then attacked the shapers of U.S. policy in Lebanon.

Criticizes U.S. Ambassador

NC071845 (Clandestin) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] In his speech Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil was careful to distinguish between the American people's values and their humane aspects and the U.S. policy planned at embassies abroad.

Speaking of the hauling down of the U.S. flag in Cambodia, Shaykh al-Jumayyil referred to U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean as responsible for the hauling down of the flag there. He said the U.S. ambassador was also behind the distortion of facts in the Lebanese crisis.

These remarks were made at a ceremony held this afternoon in 'Aramun in Kasrawan on the occasion of the opening of a Lebanese orphanage. Dean of the diplomatic corps Papal Nuncio Carlo Furno, Bishop Shukrallah Harb and throngs of officials and citizens attended the ceremony.

VOICE OF HOPE: MAJOR HADDAD SUPPORTS U.S. PLAN

NC111051 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports that the U.S. administration is now working on a plan for the consolidation of the cease-fire in Lebanon in an attempt to promote a permanent truce. Major Haddad has told the Voice of Hope that he is satisfied with this new U.S. plan. He added: This is the first time the United States has recognized the existence of Free Lebanon.

He also said that he is against representation of such states as France, the Netherlands, Ireland and Norway in the proposed committee. He said all--not just some--of the states which have troops participating in UNIFIL should be represented.

VOICE OF HOPE: SABOTEURS FIRE AT NEPALESE FORCES IN SOUTH

NC101430 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] At 0300 today, a group of saboteurs fired seven RPG shells at the Nepalese [UNIFIL] forces in Al-Kardali. The saboteurs again opened fire at 0700, but the Nepalese forces did not return the fire.

CAIRO RADIO REPORTS PRESIDENT'S BROTHER EXILED

NC102221 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Reports from Beirut say that Gen Rif'at al-Asad, brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and a senior officer in the Syrian Army, has been stripped of all his army and Ba'th Party posts. Reports say that he has been exiled to Paris together with a number of his senior aides. These reports say that the Syrian president's brother was fired as a result of the eruption of various sects in Syria.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES PDRY CHAIRMAN ISMA'IL

JN101656 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY, held a closed meeting at 1220 today. During the meeting, the two leaders discussed the latest developments in the Arab region and reviewed the results of the recent contacts that were held in the Arab arena. The two leaders also discussed the fraternal relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the PDRY, and ways of promoting them in a manner that will help consolidate Arab solidarity and resist plots against the Arab nation.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES PFLP LEADER HABASH

JN101947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] At 1800 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash, who was accompanied by PFLP Command members 'Abd ar-Rahman at-Tayyib, Ahmad al-Yamani and Sabir Muhyi ad-Din. During the meeting, talks were held on the developments pertaining to the Palestinian cause as well as the developments taking place in the Arab region.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER IN DAMASCUS

JN101432 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--New Zealand Prime Minister Robert David Muldoon made a stop at Damascus international airport before noon today, on his way from Romania to Kuwait. The prime minister was accompanied by New Zealand's overseas trade minister. He was received at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, Acting Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-Atrash, and the Romanian ambassador in Damascus. Muldoon left Damascus for Kuwait at 1220 today.

Following a meeting with New Zealand's prime minister, 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi said that this meeting served to clarify the latest developments in the region's situation. Muldoon said that his country's stand will remain firm in support of the Arab right. He called for complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the return of the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their fate and establish their independent state on their own soil.

ATH-THAWRAH INTERVIEWS UK'S DOUGLAS HURD ON MIDEAST PEACE

NC071035 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Damascus, Oct 7 (AFP)--Douglas Hurd, British minister of state at the Foreign Office, today said the Camp David accords do not constitute the way towards peace and could cause a new war in the Middle East. In an interview with the unofficial Syrian daily ATH-THAWRAH Mr Hurd added: This peace should be based on principles laid down by resolutions in the United Nations. The minister said the Mideast situation was complicated by the Palestinian problem, which demanded a fair solution.

Mr Hurd is the first official from Britain's current Conservative government to visit Syria. His comments followed a meeting yesterday with President al-Asad and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi.

AL-BA'TH COMMENTS ON CONSPIRACIES AGAINST ARAB NATION

JN100810 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its Events column, the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: Serious events are taking place in our area without any information clamor by the enemy media, as is usually the case. Why? Perhaps because all that is taking place is in the enemy's interest. Contacts between As-Sadat's regime and the Sultanate of Oman and the Numayri regime continue. A few days ago Husni Mubarak was in Muscat. Muscat's official in charge of security Fahd ibn Taymur was in Egypt, not to mention the swift Omani move regarding the Gulf in the last few days. Press agencies, even the Arab Gulf press, have stressed that the United States was behind Muscat's move with the aim of establishing some form of military alliance. It has also been mentioned that Washington is the principal partner in this alliance, with Egypt and Israel playing parts. AL-BA'TH adds: The U.S. administration launched this trial balloon, through the sultan of Oman, without being convinced of its success. However, with this trial balloon the United States has created an unstable situation, particularly between the Arab Gulf countries and Iran, while working to form a mobile force composed of 110 men [as heard] to interfere in the Arab Gulf at the suitable time. Not satisfied with this, the United States consolidated its military presence some time back in the area in such a manner as to enable it to act effectively until the formation of the mobile force has been completed.

Undoubtedly, this is not isolated from what is taking place in other areas of the Arab homeland, where conspiracies are being stepped up to fabricate events that will lead to clashes among the sons of the same homeland.

By sending arms to Morocco, the Egyptian ruler has tried to rekindle war there. With the help of the United States and perhaps Israel, As-Sadat has begun to set up military bases along the Libyan border. Arab Syria is also the target of a conspiracy against its national unity. All this is taking place under different titles but masterminded by the same source. AL-BA'TH concludes: All the Arabs without exception face a diabolic scheme whose implementation has started. Imperialist and Zionist forces have entrusted some of the Arabs, like As-Sadat, Numayri and Qabus, with tasks to carry out within this wide aggressive scheme. The Arabs have every opportunity to rise and prepare for confrontation.

LIBYA

AT-TURAYKI ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS 9 OCTOBER

LD092052 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

["Foreign Secretary Addresses General Assembly"--JANA headline]

[Text] New York, October 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Addressing the U.N. General Assembly this morning, the foreign secretary said that in spite of the U.N. enormous efforts to achieve world peace and security and its belief in the people's right to self-determination and to freedom, a glimpse of the current international situation proves how far we are from achieving the goals from which the United Nations was established and man's dreams of prosperity and justice.

The foreign secretary pointed out that many nations are still under racist and colonialist rule, which insists upon its (?privileges) and moropolies and continues to exploit the people and their resources, as well as preventing its effectiveness, require a revision of its charter so that equality and justice could prevail among its member-states regardless of these members' economic, political and military power. [sentence as received]

The foreign secretary clarified in his speech that the drafting of the U.N. Charter was carried out under difficult international circumstances, following in the wake of bitter battles that have changed the balance of power. The charter came at a time, he said, when the independent states did not exceed 51, but the situation has altered now, changing with it the political and economic international scheme.

The foreign secretary added that this impels us to revise the charter and cancel the privileges the superpowers granted themselves at the time.

He indicated that the achievement of international peace and security will remain a landmark in human history and the United Nations, with all the people of the world under its domain, will continue to be responsible for the fulfillment of this objective which cannot come about except if all the people were politically and economically free.

He said: "The declaration of human rights is still a document which is not respected in many parts of the world. The deplorable racism in its various forms continues to be practised and the colonialist countries persist in their domination of the economies of developing nations through their direct monopolies or through their multi-national companies. More than three quarters of the world population are still living in extreme poverty, while the minorities continue to monopolize and manoeuvre the world economy to its advantage. He asserted that peace cannot be achieved as long as the world was divided into two parts--a majority, whose poverty increases daily, and a minority, whose wealth increases at the cost of the majority.

In his address the foreign secretary spoke about the situation in the African Continent and said: "(?What) worries all of us is the continent, which suffered in the past from racial oppression exemplified in the slavery of a third of its population in other continents particularly in America, is still a huge area where racial discrimination is practised by colonialist white minority especially in the southern part".

He pointed out that the continuation of the racist regime in the southern part of the continent to practise discrimination and collective annihilation of black majority represents a defiance to humanity and the United Nations. On this organization lies an historical responsibility to eliminate the plague of racism.

The foreign secretary indicated that the continuation of great colonialist countries to arm the racist regime in the southern part of the continent and supporting it with funds and weapons is a defiance for the international will. The great colonial powers have not concealed their support for racist regimes in the south of the continent. In fact, in the face of heroic struggle of the nations of the southern part of the continent, particularly in Zimbabwe and Namibia, they have resorted to the use of unethical means to impede the struggle of these nations in an attempt to grant these racist regimes another characteristic or form, as was the case in Zimbabwe.

He affirmed that the solution of the Zimbabean problem will not be by forging the elections, but by enabling the majority from determining its destiny in accordance with its people's destiny, pointing out that the National Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe, which is the legitimate representative of the Zimbabwean people, will not be fooled by this trick.

The foreign secretary added that the continuation of support of that front on our part is the only solution for this problem. The support of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of S.W.A.P.O. will be the only solution for the problem of Namibia and enabling her people to acquire independence.

He affirmed that the African nations have struggled for a long time for their independence and achieved great victories in this respect. The foreign secretary stressed that the presence of 49 member African nations at the U.N. is an evidence on that. However, the colonialist powers which usurped and colonized the continent for many a year want to change the course of history and to cling to the continuation of its colonialisation and usurpation of the continent. It wants to come back to Africa through the back door after being expelled.

He described the resort by colonialist countries particularly France to colonial actions against the continent as a violation of U.N. charter and human rights. The foreign secretary pointed the resort to military invasion by the French Government as well as the assassination of African national leaders and the use of mercenaries to deal blows to the national regimes--as was the case in the aggression against the People's Republic of Benin, the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and other sisterly African countries.

Foreign Secretary Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki said in his address that the Jamahiriyah, which adopts a non-aligned policy and is a member of the nonalignment movement, condemns any intervention in Africa's internal affairs, whatever the motives behind it.

He pointed out that when the Jamahiriyah condemns this kind of interference, namely the French colonialist one, it is not defending regimes or particular leaders, but adhering to the principles of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

Dr. at-Turayki said that the French Government has officially admitted its aggression against and invasion of Central Africa. He said that the U.N. should shoulder its responsibilities in the face of this flagrant interference and violation of U.N. and OAU Charters.

He pointed out that the French Government's present policy could, if it continues, not only jeopardize the security and independence of the African peoples, but be the start of a new era of colonialism which might eventually mark the end of this organization.

Dr. at-Turayki said the French Government should realize that the policy of aggressions, mercenaries and direct colonialist intervention will not serve the interests of the French people, but on the contrary would harm them. This government should understand that history will not repeat itself and that independent Africa will confront this new (?slave) invasion by all means. The 19th century is gone forever, he said.

Dr. at-Turayki called on the United Nations to condemn the French policy and put a limit to the French intervention and military presence in African Reunion Island. The French Government is justifying its intervention by claiming it is for the protection of Central African children. Instead, we wished it had halted its arms exports to the racist regimes of southern Africa which used them to kill African children. We wished so much that the French Government had sent its troops to Zimbabwe to put a limit to the racist regime there and prevent the killing of thousands of innocent Africans.

How we wished that these troops had been sent to Palestine to defend men and human rights so that we could say that the French Government was sincere for once in the history of the French people to struggle for human rights. By sending its troops to invade Africa and kill innocent Africans and their children in the Sahara, Chad, and lately in Central Africa, France is violating the principles of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and even of the French Revolution.

Referring to the situation in the Arab region, the foreign secretary said: "What we call the Middle East conflict is but that deriving from the installation by imperialist powers of a racist settler regime in the Arab region, and the attempts to find solutions to this problem, without understanding the Zionist racist regime, would only be partial interim settlements, which would not lead to real peace in the area."

The foreign secretary went on to say: "Since the First World War when Britain had granted Palestine to the white racist Zionists emigrating from Europe, the Arab nation and the Palestinian people have waged long wars. The colonialists have also created and installed racist regimes in South Africa." The foreign secretary added: "The Arab nation had waged these wars and launched struggles in defence of its existence against the racist Zionist invasion, which was supported by imperialism. For this imperialism conceives the culture, economic and geographic potential possessed by the Arab nation as a consequent danger that could be posed by an Arab unity against its interests and Africa and Asia." The foreign secretary also emphasized that the Palestinian problem is first of all a homeland one, a problem of people who were expelled from their homeland in order to be granted [as received] to alien immigrants. The foreign secretary also referred to the recent peace efforts by imperialism, affirming that such efforts are intended to legitimize occupation and enable the occupier to expand in the Arab territories.

Dr. at-Turayki declared that the Arab nation is more capable to understand the meaning of peace, having been exposed to extermination and invasion by various forms of colonialism throughout the ages. Different parts of this nation were subjected to the Italian, British, and French invasions.

He said it was necessary in this respect to define the nature of the peace processes and the events currently taking place in the Arab region between the Zionist enemy and the Egyptian regime on the one hand, and between them and the United States on the other. He said the latter was assuming dangerously great responsibilities in the present attempts to establish the so-called peace, which in fact was designed to liquidate the Palestinian people and destroy its national ambitions and its very existence.

In his address, the foreign secretary remarked that the U.S. actions constitute a grave precedent in international relations, as a big country is trying to compel a defeated state, namely Egypt to sign an agreement conceding the rights of a people on behalf of which the latter has no right to act--the Palestinian people. It is compelling Egypt to concede its sovereignty and to desert its national stand and its nation, history and civilization.

He said the defeated Egyptian regime has signed, under the pressure of the United States of America, the capitulatory agreements with the Zionist racist occupation regime. These agreements have given up the Palestinian cause and violated the resolutions of the Arab league, the Organization of African Unity, the Islamic conference and the non-alignment movement.

The foreign secretary indicated that what had been carried out by the Egyptian regime by signing 'Stable David' agreements and the treaty of capitulation, is only an unnatural and unholy alliance with the Zionist, racist regime and the United States.

He questioned in what right does the Egyptian regime sign on behalf of the Palestinian people, Syria and Jordan, and in what right on the so-called self-rule for the Palestinians. What right does the United States have to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people. The foreign secretary indicated that the United States cannot be an arbitrator in this cause, or a mediator as it is a collaborator with the Zionist regime in its aggression against the Arab nation and annihilation of the Palestinian people, affirming that what she carries out is in no way related to peace. He affirmed that the Arab nation has rejected in Baghdad's resolutions as well as the Palestinian people's rejection of the agreements of humiliation and treason at 'Stable David." [sentence as received] The Islamic nation has rejected in her conference in Fes last May these degrading agreements, and condemned them. The non-aligned group in their Havana summit last September also unanimously condemned these agreements considering them as destructive to peace and an aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. The non-aligned group condemned through its resolutions the United States' policy. He pointed out that this means that the whole world condemns this colonialist policy.

Dr. at-Turayki pointed out the great contradiction which was obvious in the speeches of the Egyptian and (Israeli) delegates. The first spoke about his government support for the PLO, the Palestinian people's rights, while the latter stressed that the agreements included no recognition of the PLO or its participation in the peace process. The two delegates also differed in their attitude towards the question of Jerusalem, which according to the Zionists should remain the capital of the Jews forever. The Egyptian delegate stressed that Egypt is not trying to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians at a time it is negotiating the self-rule conspiracy.

Dr. at-Turayki wondered about the definition of self-rule by international laws and conventions which mean an administrative and organizational measure recognizing the legitimacy of the racist regime. He remarked that while talking about Arab Jerusalem, the Egyptian President had visited the city as the capital of (Israel).

The foreign secretary indicated that the conclusion of the capitulationist 'Stable David' accords would lead to the deterioration of the situation in the area and increase the possibility of war. He added that the continued (Israeli) aggressive attacks against Lebanon and the mobilization by the defeated president of thousands of Egyptian troops on the Jamahiriyah's borders, his provocations against the African countries and his sending troops to the African Continent, as well as to some Arab countries are all direct consequences of the 'Stable David' accords.

The secretary also said that the defeated president has assumed the role of policeman in Africa, and that it is through this role that he is provoking African and Arab countries and creating tension there.

The secretary emphasized that the continued Israeli aggression against a member state in the U.N., Lebanon, and the lack of any effective countermeasures "are worrying all of us" and would endanger peace and security in the area. He also announced complete support for the people of Lebanon, its integrity, independence and its Arab character.

Dr. at-Turayki pointed out the importance of a just peace in the area, which he said could not be achieved by immoral, illegitimate and devious ways but by enabling the Palestinian people to liberate their homeland, achieve self-determination and establish an independent state.

In reply to the Egyptian delegate's justifications of Egypt's relinquishment of its Arabism, namely that the Arab nation did not offer an alternative settlement, the foreign secretary affirmed that the solution was available and declared his conviction that the U.S.A. had historic responsibilities and should observe for once the interests of the American people instead of resorting to pressure, terror, and the political blackmail exerted by the Jews during the elections.

Dr. at-Turayki remarked that the Arab nation is anxious to maintain good relations with the American people.

He stressed the Jamahiriyah's eagerness to achieve peace, which led the leader of the Great First of September revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to send a message to President Carter containing the solution he proposed to the international community which will settle the matter sooner or later. "Let the delegate of the Egyptian President listen to this alternative solution," he said.

1. To stop immigration to Palestine.

2. The return of the settlers to their native countries, as the Italians left Libya after more than 60 years and returned to Libya [as received] and the French left Algeria and returned to France.

3. To stop the supply of arms to the area, except to the countries, the territories of which, are still occupied.

4. To establish a democratic Palestinian independent state which would include the Palestinian Arabs, the country's original population, and the Christians.

The foreign secretary also referred to the issue of the Western Sahara, which he described as one of the major problems facing the U.N. and to which no decisive and radical solutions have been reached.

The secretary went on to say: "This year has witnessed positive developments, among which were the agreement between Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front, and the assertion by the African summit conference in its sixteenth ordinary session held in Monrovia, of the right to self-determination for the Saharan people. We hope that the General Assembly would in its present session, attempt to [words indistinct] and immediate solution that would secure to the Saharan people their legitimate rights.

The secretary said that since 1973 when the OPEC countries have risen their oil prices, the capitalist Western circles have waged a propaganda campaign against OPEC aimed at diverting the attention of the world public opinion and particularly the developing countries, from the real causes of the problems facing the economics of the industrial countries.

This would also (?relieve) the industrial countries from its responsibilities towards the developing countries and towards establishing a more equitable international economic order. The secretary asserted OPEC's right in correcting the then prevailing economic conditions and exercizing their legitimate rights to make use of all their natural resources in order to meet their needs.

The secretary indicated that the industrial countries had tried to forget some facts concerning the implications of increasing oil prices, among which was the fact that the North Sea oil would not have been developed if the oil prices had remained as before 1973. Moreover, the increase in oil prices has made the industrial countries take the necessary measures to reduce their excessive consumption in energy.

The secretary explained that the oil-producing countries want to preserve their oil production as long as possible. If oil production continues at its present rate of 7 billion tons a year, oil wells would drain in twenty years. The secretary also drew attention to the efforts of industrial countries to raise the prices of their oil up to the highest levels by OPEC. They intend by these policies to compensate for inflation and the devaluation of the dollar.

During the first quarter of 1979, inflation rates in the U.S., and in Britain, France and West Germany were 13; 17.6; 12.4; and 9.6 percent respectively. The secretary indicated that inflation should not be dealt with by increasing oil prices.

Dr. at-Turayki said statistics indicate that energy consumption was heavily concentrated in the advanced countries, which included only 30 percent of the total world population and were responsible for consuming 80 percent of the world energy consumption, while the developing countries which have 70 percent of the world population use (?less) than 20 percent of the energy.

He said that the energy consumed by the U.S.A. and Western Europe, for the use of private cars only, almost equals the energy used for commercial purposes in the developing countries. Dr. at-Turayki declared that the consumption of Western countries was estimated at 74.470 barrels p.a. in 1976 while the rest of the world, the Eastern camp exclusive, has used only 18.497 million barrels.

Dr. at-Turayki described the mass media campaign launched by the Western industrial countries against OPEC as a political concentrated campaign which was not based on true facts.

The secretary said that OPEC countries are aware of these manoeuvres, that they would resist all forms of military, political and economic threats and interventions directed against our peoples, and that OPEC would confront the attempts which could lead to starvation, the rise in the prices of manufactured commodities and threats of occupying the oil fields. The foreign secretary also explained that the value of assistance granted by OPEC to the developing countries amounted to 1229 [as received] million dollars by the end of 1978. In their meeting in June 1979 OPEC countries have also decided to raise their assistance to the developing countries by 800 million dollars, so that the special fund for the developing world would have a capital of 2.4 billion dollars. OPEC countries, Dr. at-Turayki maintained, have offered this assistance out of their solidarity with the developing countries and their conviction that the process of development is of common concern and that each country has to fulfill its responsibility in this respect.

The secretary announced the Jamahiriyah's refusal to discuss the energy question aside from the major economic problems or outside the U.N. He considered the proposal of Group 77.

For conducting comprehensive negotiations in accordance with a proposal by the non-alignment [as received] as an expression of the majority of the peoples who are interested in seeking total solutions to the international economic problems through the U.N. auspices. The secretary also expressed support for the declaration issued by Group 77 after their meeting on 28 September 1979, which reflected the attitudes of the developing countries towards the establishment of a new international economic order and their rejection of all forms of economic pressures and political threats from the developing countries. At the conclusion of his speech, the foreign secretary praised the achievements of the sixth non-alignment conference held in Havana and Cuba's efforts towards its success, affirming the commitment by the non-alignment movement to struggle against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism, as well as to make efforts for establishing a new international economic order equitable towards the developing countries.

MAURITANIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER SENEGAL PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD102254 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal, left Nouakchott this evening for Dakar after a working and friendship visit to our country which lasted several hours. He was seen off at the airport by Lt Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation [CMSN] and president of Mauritania; Lt Col Khouna Ould Heydalla, first deputy chairman of the CMSN and prime minister; in addition to members of the CMSN and government and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country.

In a statement to the press shortly before his departure the president of Senegal said that he reviewed with Mauritanian officials the various facets of cooperation between the two countries, particularly production, health, security and the movement of individuals. He said that the two countries have decided to consolidate this cooperation, pointing out that the joint Mauritanian-Senegalese committee will now meet twice a year. The Senegalese president confirmed his understanding of Mauritania's decision to abandon the Saharan war and adopt a neutral position.

The following joint communique was issued at the end of the visit:

Within the context of the fraternal relations, goodneighborliness, cooperation and fine international contacts between the two countries, His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal, paid a work and friendship visit to Nouakchott on Wednesday, 10 October 1979, leading an important delegation. The president of Senegal was accompanied by Jean Collin, minister of state for the interior; Andrien Senghor, minister of state for equipment; Moustapha Niasse, foreign affairs minister; and Alioune Cisse, the ambassador of Senegal to Mauritania. On this occasion the Senegalese President had detailed talks with Lt Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, CMSN chairman and president of Mauritania; and Lt Col Khouna Ould Heydalla, CMSN first deputy chairman and prime minister.

In the enlarged talks with the Senegalese delegation the following took part: Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, CMSN second deputy chairman and minister in charge of the permanence of the CMSN; His Excellency Ahmed Ould Abdallah, foreign affairs and cooperation minister; Lt Col Dia Amadou, interior minister; Maj Moulaye Ould Boukaraiss, minister of planning and fisheries; Maj Anne Amadou Babally, supply and transport minister; Dr Ba Oumar, rural development minister; Dr Diagana Youssef, minister of health, labor and social welfare; and Taki Ould Sidi, Mauritanian ambassador to Senegal.

The talks dealt with topical issues, particularly [words indistinct] on political matters of common interest and issues related to cooperation in the field of the freedom of movement of individuals and possessions and also on issues related to regional organizations. Regarding political issues, both the CMSN chairman and the prime minister presented to the Senegalese president a review of [word indistinct] attitude adopted by Mauritania toward the Saharan conflict and expressed their determination to maintain the regional independence and sovereignty of Mauritania. President Senghor recorded with interest those (?views), and [words indistinct] this attitude which enjoys the fraternal support of the Senegalese Government.

Regarding the freedom of movement of individuals and possessions, both sides agreed to consolidate their traditional relations and pave the way for more vital cooperation between administrations. In reviewing the need to consolidate the policy concerning regional integration, both sides expressed determination to contribute toward the achievement of the [word indistinct] exploitation program of the Senegal River Basin within the framework of the organization for the exploitation of the river. Both sides decided in accordance with this spirit and within the context of bilateral relations to give a new impetus to exchanges between [word indistinct] by means of holding [word indistinct] meetings of the joint cooperation committee. This committee will meet in Dakar in mid-December 1979.

The visit of work and friendship of His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor to Mauritania and the ensuing talks were held in an atmosphere of complete frankness and mutual understanding. The Senegalese delegation warmly thanked the Mauritanian officials for the fraternal welcome accorded to it on this occasion.

Nouakchott, 10 October 1979.

MOROCCO

EGYPTIAN MILITARY ADVISERS REPORTED IN MOROCCO

NC100908 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Algiers, Oct 10 (AFP)--Egyptian military advisers are in the northern Moroccan town of Oujda near the Algerian border, the newspaper EL MOUDJAHID said here today.

The paper warned Morocco and Egypt of the consequences which could follow if Egypt became involved in the northwest African conflict. It added that the presence of Egyptian advisers prowling the Algerian borders could further aggravate the situation.

Relations between Algeria and Morocco are strained by the conflict in the Western Sahara on Morocco's southern border, where Morocco is fighting Algerian-backed POLISARIO guerrillas.

The presence of Egyptian advisers in the northern border region has not changed the Sahara's military domination, but the provocation to Algeria has created a new and serious threat in the region, the paper said.

SUDAN

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES CHADIAN IMAM 7 OCT

JN071503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 7 October--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and minister of foreign affairs and assistant to the president for coordination, received Chadian Imam Musa Ibrahim Dayf today.

Their meeting dealt with the current situation in Chad. Imam Musa said that the security situation is improving and that the Chadian Provisional Unity Government will be formed when neutral forces from Africa arrive in Chad this week.

Ar-Rishid at-Tahir Bakr, stressed that Sudan will always be ready to support the establishment of Chadian unity. Sudan is looking forward to the establishment of a stable government, with the participation of all Chadians, to bring about Chadian peace and stability.

TUNISIA

PREMIER URGES EUROPE NOT TO SEVER LINKS WITH N. AFRICA

LD100933 Tunis L'ACTION in French 3 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report on Tunisian premier Nouira's 31 September Cologne Radio interview: "The EEC Trend Toward Protectionism Is Contrary to the Treaty of Rome"]

[Excerpts] "As for pluralism, which is nothing else but the assertion and defense of divergent interests, we have long practiced it, not only within the party, but also in our economic policy and our policy in general, which is a contractual policy within whose framework trade unions, employers, investors and farmers cooperate," Prime Minister Hedi Nouira stated in an interview for Cologne Radio which was broadcast Sunday night.

"The main task for a developing country," Mr Nouira continued, "is to find a common platform which makes it possible to bring together all energies, with a view to extracting the country from underdevelopment, giving employment to all citizens and insuring good health and an income for them, and making their children's lives secure, that is, integrating them morally and materially to enable them to think and reflect on the way in which public affairs should be managed."

Asked about Tunisian concern over the EEC's protectionist policy, Mr Hedi Nouira stated: "As far as the EEC is concerned, we have two grounds for complaint. First, the EEC is abandoning its constitution, the Treaty of Rome. That treaty provides, in one of its protocols, a special privileged status for countries formerly dependent on European countries. We should not be treated like third countries. But we are treated like third countries now, since our exports are treated in the same way as those from Singapore [as published] or Korea. This is inconsistent with the Treaty of Rome.

"The treaty embodies a certain moral obligation on the part of Europe toward former dependent countries, to help those countries to develop. Protectionism is inconsistent with this moral obligation."

The second ground for complaint mentioned by Mr Nouira relates to the enlargement of the EEC. "Europe," he stated, "has the right to expand and acquire new members such as Spain, Greece and Portugal, but in that case we must raise a political problem: Will Europe turn its back on, or on the contrary, turn toward the Mediterranean? If, as a result of Europe's expansion to include Mediterranean countries, exclusive priority is given to those countries' products, that could mean that Europe will incorporate part of the northern shores of the Mediterranean but leave out completely the southern shore, that is, North Africa and the east Mediterranean. There is a problem of general policy here--does Europe want to remain solely European or, on the contrary, to be both European and Mediterranean?

In the latter event it is necessary to reconsider the role of countries like ours quite apart from the question of whether Spain or any other country joins Europe, while other Mediterranean countries do not.... It is not in Europe's interest to sever its links with the Mediterranean. History has taught us that this sea represents an access route, a trade route and a security route."

Referring to agreements between Tunisia and the EEC, Hedi Nouira stated that the two parties have agreed on the principle of meeting and preparing a new draft agreement, "since our agreements must provide for development--even if to start with they were only trade agreements, we have tried to transform them into development agreements. We could have transformed them into civilization agreements."

SAUDI SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN TUNIS

LD101530 Tunis TAP in English 1345 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, Oct 10 (TAP)--Amir Turki al-Faysal arrived Tuesday to Tunis bearing a message from Saudi King Khalid to President Bourguiba and another one to the Arab League secretary general. The Saudi special envoy held talks with Premier Hedi Nouira and Deputy Secretary General of the Arab League Asad al-Asad.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN FORCES' VICTORY AT SMARA NOTED

LD101858 Oran Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

["Magreb Peoples" program; station commentary]

[Excerpts] Brothers and sisters: God's grade and mercy be upon you.

World news agencies have reported the liberation of Smara by the Saharan revolutionaries. This daring new operation is considered further proof of the ability of the Saharan people not only to liberate the occupied parts of their country, but also of the determination of this people--in the face of royal intransigence and challenge--to impose respect for their sovereignty and the unity of their soil on all organizations and the international community, and to impose respect for the lawful resolutions on the liquidation of colonialism from Western Sahara.

The French paper LE MONDE has commented about the liberation of Smara. It says: Smara, captured by the Saharan revolutionaries, is of strategic and political importance in the Western Saharan war. When the POLISARIO announced that in the future it will be carrying out new and significant operations against the Moroccan forces, observers thought that these operations would be concentrated against the garrison at Zag in southern Morocco. This led the Moroccan forces to concentrate heavily around Zag garrison while the revolutionaries were planning for a general operation in Smara.

This evidence by a world renowned French paper is of significance. It confirms the extent of the effectiveness of the Saharan revolutionaries within Saharan territory, and their ability to move in any direction, and, moreover the high morale of the Saharan fighter when defending his dignity, in a struggle to restore the remainder of his homeland and to impose his overall sovereignty over his own soil.

With regard to the first point--effectiveness and mobility--the daring and historic operation of Smara has proved that the Moroccan forces stationed in some important positions cannot confront the steel will of the revolutionaries and their ability to move about inside Western Sahara with complete freedom, despite the presence of large royal forces guarding these positions and stationed in their towns. This mobility once again confirms the strong Saharan presence within the Saharan territory and the existance of [word indistinct] bases for them which the royal sweeping operation, which went on for few months utilizing the most modern equipment, failed to find. (?This is) because the popular war being waged by the Saharan fighters is not limited to one place or time, but is an all-embracing and far-reaching war.

The second point is the will and determination which the Saharan struggle enjoys through the high morale of its people--a will determined to inflict the biggest possible defeat on the invaders until the royal regime recognizes the Saharan people's right to self-determination and to impose their sovereignty in full over the whole of their national territory. While the Moroccan royal regime continues to deny these facts, the Saharan people in their turn are still determined to achieve military victories and to strike at the positions of those occupying their land until the goal of the popular struggle is achieved.

It follows without any doubt that the royal regime, as usual, will resort to concealing the defeats in order to belittle the importance of the occupation of Smara, just as it may resort to killing its officers, as it did in the Bouirat operation, placing the responsibility on the Moroccan soldiers. However, brothers, all that we know about Moroccan policy in Western Sahara is of no use at all to the Al-'Alawi regime. The basic issue, as confirmed by many Moroccan compatriots and soldiers and political observers in the world, lies in the necessity to put intransigence aside and to recognize the fact of the bitter struggle being waged by the Saharan people for independence and the fact that defeat is always being repeated in the field of an aggressive war against a struggling people.

'MAGHREB PEOPLES' PROGRAM CONDEMNS SUPPORT FOR MOROCCO

LD101912 Oran Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

["Maghreb Peoples" program]

[Excerpt] Recent statements by some U.S. officials suggest that the United States is seeking to fully support the Rabat regime in its aggressive war against the Saharan people in addition to giving Morocco tacit encouragement to commit aggressions against Algeria. The main aim of the Moroccan king is to conceal the primary issue of the Sahara. Algeria has the right to know the truth about the U.S. position, which has aroused suspicion in recent months, in order to adopt suitable measures to defend itself and to honor its struggle for solidarity with the Saharan revolution. Algeria is eager to keep the raging conflict within its true boundaries and to consider it as a problem of decolonization, as has been agreed by international forums and even by the parties involved in it. All signs indicate that the Rabat regime will relentlessly try to internationalize the conflict following the dire problems which have begun to threaten its existence. This is particularly true in view of the fact that this regime has had only temporary success in suppressing mass wrath by raising the slogan of national unity. Therefore, it is difficult for the regime to change its course. It is prepared to gamble all of its cards, although it considers some of them to be losers from the outset, in order to preserve the national unity on which its future depends.

The king (?has tried various classical) weapons. He has said that he has learned that the Cubans are prepared to fight him with all their might. His information media and the extreme rightwing press of the Western world suggest that his military defeats were caused by the Vietnamese, the Angolans, the Ethiopians and so forth. These claims were exposed as false after foreign journalists paid visits to the occupied territories in the company of Moroccan officers and did not find any prisoners or casualties other than Saharans. The Rabat ruler then adopted the theme of Morocco belonging to the free world. He said that one of the free world bases, Morocco, will collapse because of the negative positions of Western powers regarding the grave events in northwest Africa. In any event, actions by the Western powers which oppose justice and international legitimacy are bound to create a situation in northwest Africa which will lead to large economic difficulties for the big powers which supply the Rabat regime with weapons.

JERUSALEM POST ON 10 OCT BEGIN, EHRLICH MEETING

TA110758 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Oct 79 p 1, 2 TA

[By Jerusalem POST staff]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin next week will begin consultations with his Coalition partners for a redistribution of Cabinet portfolios. The premier's decision to move on the reshuffle folows talks yesterday with Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich--whose post is at the centre of the Cabinet reorganization controversy.

Informed sources last night said that while Begin's decision to reshuffle the Cabinet is a foregone conclusion, the move will certainly not affect the key foreign and defence ministers, Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman.

Begin has not yet mapped out the possible structure of the new Cabinet, and close aides have cautioned against far-reaching speculations. They say the premier is unlikely to determine either the scope or the nature of what they term a Cabinet reorganization--rather than reshuffle--before he completes his talks with the Coalition leaders.

Neither Begin nor Ehrlich made it clear yesterday whether Ehrlich would be included in the reshuffle. But it seemed certain that both were considering this possibility only within the framework of an overall redistribution of portfolios. Ehrlich is sure to remain in a senior Cabinet post which will oversee the country's economic affairs.

Begin and Ehrlich did not discuss details of the projected Cabinet reshuffle yesterday. They are expected to hold further meetings on the subject in the next few days.

Ehrlich took yesterday's brief meeting as an expression of confidence in him by Begin. He told reporters that he had left his meeting with the premier more encouraged than when he went in. Ehrlich said that he and Begin had discussed what he referred to as the Coalition ferment for a Cabinet reorganization. He indicated that the two were in agreement that the reshuffle controversy was not focused on the treasury, but on the government's overall functioning.

Begin, it seems, agreed with Ehrlich that a distinction should be made between the decisions of the Liberal Party's Central Committee and the interpretations surrounding it. Ehrlich yesterday made it clear to Begin that he accepts the committee's decisions which, he says, are in line with his own original proposal for a Cabinet reorganization. He also told Begin he believes most members of the Liberal Central Committee are with him in rejecting any interpretations of their decision as a call for his dismissal.

For the past several months Ehrlich has been urging Begin to make changes in the Cabinet. Prior to his trip abroad, he proposed that Begin should appoint Dayan as finance minister. Under this scheme, Yiga'el Yadin would replace Dayan as foreign minister and Ehrlich would become deputy premier. Begin turned down the proposal when it was made, but observers feel Ehrlich may well press it on him again.

Yesterday, Ehrlich again suggested to Begin that the premier make Cabinet changes after a general examination of all ministries. In Ehrlich's view, changes should be made if this will help strengthen the Cabinet.

Begin told Ehrlich he knew what his views were, but the premier gave no clear answer on whether or not he intended to act along these lines.

DAYAN, GHALI ADDRESS COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON PLO ISSUE

TA101100 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Israel's foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, has told the Council of Europe that those advocating Israeli contacts with the PLO misunderstood its real nature; but appearing before the same audience Egypt's Minister of State Butrus Ghali has said that West Europe should take diplomatic action that would lead the United States and the Israelis to engage in a dialog with the PLO. The two men were appearing together before the council.

In the unique joint appearance, Ghali said that European intellectuals should persuade their Israeli colleagues of what he called the facts of the Palestinian cause, but Dayan said that Europe should be especially aware of the fact that vicious ideologies could take over practical politics. With regard to European criticism of Israeli raids on PLO targets in Lebanon, Dayan said that Europeans should reflect on their great responsibility to the Jewish people after the Nazi holocaust.

U.S. PROPOSALS FOR PERMANENT SOLUTION IN LEBANON REPORTED

TA101315 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Oct 79 pp 1, 6 TA

[By U.S. correspondents Ron Ben-Yishai and Aharon Shamir]

[Excerpts] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders met with Israeli Ambassador Frayim 'Evron in Washington yesterday and gave him an initial report on the plan being formulated by the United States for a permanent solution in Lebanon. This meeting took place following discussions held on this issue between U.S. administration officials and Arab foreign ministers and ambassadors in the last few days.

The Saunders-'Evron meeting lasted about 1 hour. The U.S. officials reported to the ambassador and his aides on their contacts with Arab elements. They noted that the U.S. proposals had been favorably regarded by the Arab representatives, although the U.S. plan had not yet been finalized and would not be formulated before another round of consultations with the parties. Diplomatic sources observed that at yesterday's meeting the U.S. officials did not submit any detailed proposals but merely presented general ideas.

According to a political source in Washington the United States wants to achieve a truce in Lebanon in accordance with the following points:

--Contacts with the sides sponsored by the United Nations in which the United States will serve as conciliator and mediator.

--Assistance to the Lebanese Government in imposing its rule on its entire territory, including the south and the areas being presently controlled by the Syrian Army.

--Initiative to cease terrorist acts against Israel from Lebanese territory and reduction of terrorist presence in the region.

--Reduction of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon and Syrian forces in Lebanon.

The next stage of the U.S. contacts will be to hold consultations with the Lebanese Government as well as with the PLO--through the Arab countries, presumably Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait--in order to find a formula which will limit terrorist activities against Israel.

In his meeting with 'Evron, Saunders denied reports in U.S. press regarding an alleged U.S. plan submitted to the sides for a conference or a framework for consultations. Nevertheless, political sources think those reports are founded although they do not reflect an official U.S. plan. The reports are probably ideas conceived by several U.S. senior officials who leaked them to the media in order to test reactions to them without committing the United States in advance.

Saunders and 'Evron also discussed the issue of supervision of the peace treaty in the Sinai. The Israeli ambassador delivered the Israeli Government decision on this issue to Saunders. They agreed to meet again within 1 week to hear the U.S. reaction to the issue of commitment to establish a multinational supervising force.

MA'ARIV on Proposals

TA101350 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Oct 79 p 17 TA

[By Shmu'el Segev]

[Text] While the preparations for an Arab summit conference are continuing, the United States and Lebanon seem to have ignored the idea of holding an international conference for the solution of the Lebanese crisis. The United States and Lebanon have reached the conclusion that, besides the difficulty in choosing the participants, this sort of international conference would weaken President Ilyas Sarkis' authority instead of strengthening it.

Instead, both countries are pondering over the idea to demilitarize southern Lebanon from the Israeli border up to the Al-Litani River, and to put the area involved under UN control. Israel had not yet received any official information on the various U.S. concepts regarding the solution of the Lebanese crisis. However, from the beginning Israel doubted the possibility of holding an international conference, because such a conference cannot be convened without participation of the PLO and Major Sa'd Haddad's Christian militias.

Ever since the "Andrew Young affair," Washington's awareness that the United States cannot divert from its declared policy not to recognize the PLO, as long as that organization does not recognize Israel's right to exist, has increased. On the other hand, the Lebanese Government does not recognize Major Haddad as an independent element but regards him as a "traitor" who should be executed.

The idea for the demilitarization of southern Lebanon is not as simple as it seems at first sight, even if an international conference is not convened. Although pan-Arab pressure could bring about a cease-fire and a halt to terrorist activities against Israel, the terrorist organization will almost certainly refuse to evacuate their "solid base" in southern Lebanon. According to the PLO leaders, the elimination of their bases in Jordan and the restrictions on the Golan Heights have left Lebanon as the sole base for their activities against Israel. Therefore, the evacuation of southern Lebanon would mean putting an end to the operational capability of the terrorist organizations.

The same holds true for Major Sa'd Haddad's Christian militias. Following the "Litani operation" the United States and the West European countries regarded Haddad as "an Israeli puppet." Israel had never concealed the fact that it assists the Christians and Shi'ites in southern Lebanon.

However, during the last few months, the governments of Lebanon and several Western countries also reached the conclusion that it is doubtful whether Major Haddad and his men will lay down their arms even if Israel asks them to do so. Haddad is a Lebanese patriot and his relations with Christian leaders in Beirut and in the Mount Lebanon area are much more significant than his ties with Israel. Due to the special circumstances prevailing in southern Lebanon, Israel serves Haddad as some sort of "logistic base." However, his solid base and real national ties are located in the Beirut area. Hence, the United States has also reached the conclusion that the problem of southern Lebanon cannot be solved without solving the entire Lebanese crisis.

Thus, the feeling in Israel is being strengthened that the problem of southern Lebanon cannot be solved without a "national reconciliation" and a reasonable arrangement between the Christians and the Muslims in the land of cedars.

Nevertheless, Lebanon still supports the idea of a demilitarized southern Lebanon merely because such a move will help in realizing Security Council Resolution 425 of 19 March 1979, which brought about the completion of the "Litani operation" and the establishment of the UN Emergency Forces. The Security Council resolution states that the international force is set up in order to help the central administration in Beirut to realize its sovereignty over the entire Lebanese territory. The significances of this resolution is that Lebanese units, together with the UN forces--and, perhaps, under their sponsorship--will be deployed along the Israeli-Lebanese border and assume supervision over southern Lebanon. President Sarkis realizes that if he succeeds in achieving this goal his authority in southern Lebanon will be strengthened while the terrorists' hold in that area will be weakened.

As noted, Israel has not yet received any official information from the United States about the possible solutions for the problem of southern Lebanon. The United States is apparently holding off this information until a reasonable solution is formulated and all the aspects of this subject are examined. On the other hand, due to the presence of the Syrian deterrent force, Lebanon does not feel free enough to conceive any idea without previously consulting with Damascus or other Arab elements. Certainly, the possible solutions to the southern Lebanon problem were examined by Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss in his talks with the Syrian president and the Saudi Arabian prime minister during the last 2 weeks.

In the light of the above developments, Israel has reached the conclusion that, at this stage, the only feasible idea is the one referring to the holding of a new Arab summit conference to discuss the various aspects of the Lebanese crisis and inter-Arab issues connected with the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Political circles in Israel believe that, irrespective of the results of the Arab summit conference, the problem of southern Lebanon will continue to be a focus of regional tension, simply because the terrorist organizations will prefer to go on entrenching themselves in that area, while the Lebanese Government is unable to impose its sovereignty over them.

Under these circumstances, the Israeli Government will obviously be forced to take further measures to maintain the security of the settlements on the Lebanese border.

HATZOFE CALLS ON U.S. TO CANCEL DEBTS

TA091310 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 9 Oct 79 p 3 TA

[Y. Ari'el article: "Let the United States Give Up Israel's Debts"]

[Text] The monetary situation of the State of Israel is very difficult due to its debts to the United States and the large rates of interest it has to pay to its creditors, particularly the United States.

The forecasts for the coming years are very gloomy because of the large amounts of debts and interest we will have to pay. This situation endangers the state's economy and its stability and military capability. This intolerable situation does not benefit the mighty superpower which grants and loans, so that we may support it in times of peace as well as in times of war.

An odd situation is created whereby the assistance provided by a friendly country, by an (informal) ally becomes counterproductive: Aid becomes a burden and assistance becomes a stress. What is the use, then, in U.S. efforts to strengthen the State of Israel?

Assistance provided in the form of grants, be it for military or civilian purposes, is very valuable, because it strengthens the country, and the people benefit from it and thus are able to perform their duties in a loyal manner. However, this is not so if the assistance turns into a heavy and bothersome burden.

The State of Israel is glad to receive military aid under terms imposed by the White House officials. However, it does so unwillingly and because it does not have any other choice, since it cannot receive the weapons and ammunition it needs, under better terms, from any other source. However, this system cannot continue because it is detrimental to both sides: to the United States as the creditor and to Israel as the borrower and recipient.

Of course, we also receive grants which we do not pay back. However, we are mainly worried about the payment of debts, both the capital and the interest, which further weakens our poor economic situation.

Our large expenditures on the purchase of weapons and ammunition and other military equipment create increasing deficits, but this is an inevitable situation. Nevertheless, our military strength is a very important asset to the United States. The United States wants a strong Israel which, when the time comes, will put its roads, ports, airports, waterways and manpower at its disposal. But, how can this be possible in a country whose economy is ruined due to its debts?

It is no secret that the State of Israel and the Jewish people, both here and in the diaspora, are loyal to our big ally both in time of peace and in time of war. We will not hesitate to assist the United States when it is attacked by this or that enemy. Our country will certainly not serve as the springboard for a U.S. attack on the Soviet Union (an inconceivable step on the part of the United States). On the other hand, however, whenever the interests of the United States and its allies are threatened, Israel and all the means at our disposal will be ready to defend our greatest friend: the United States!

We must "reveal" the truth beyond all the grants and loans that America provides us: They are given in exchange "for something" and not for free.

Although there is no contract and no official "alliance," we are committed to give our "lender and granter" (in exchange for its loans and grants) all that is dear to us: our country and all its possessions. We invest all the loans and grants in strengthening our state and our military power. Therefore, there is reciprocity in the give-and-take on both sides. The United States enjoys knowing that our country will provide refuge and loyal support at times of war. As a result of this right approach, the loans--despite all the good aspects they involve--weaken our economic and military strength. A country whose economy is ruined and its citizens are depressed and embittered because of the loans and interests burdening it and destroying its economy and social stability cannot be emotionally attached to the superpower helping it.

We must put a halt to this situation and ask the United States to cancel and forego, once and for all, all the loans Israel has received.

Our country is economically deteriorating and the policy of putting off fires should be stopped. Only if the United States foregoes its debts will Israel be able to stabilize its economy according to plans drawn by Israeli economists. Then, Israelis will be ready to accept humbler standards of living and embark on national missions, and the government budget will be reduced and young people will transfer to industry and productive work and so on.

There is no arrogance or hutzpah in Israel posing such a demand to the United States, because the United States allocates much larger sums for Western Europe for maintaining its soldiers and its military bases in West Germany, out of its military budget without recourse to loans or interest. Why should we be worse off than the European countries enjoying military and economic assistance without having to pay back the billions the United States has given them?

We must reveal another truth: There is no state or country in this part of the world which would put its roads, ports and all its military strength at the disposal of the United States and its allies when the danger of war arises. Syria and Iraq are Soviet pawns, Saudi Arabia needs help itself and Egypt--which has recently received military and economic grants--is a member of the Third World's nonalined countries organization. Despite its friendship with the United States, Egypt has not yet announced its readiness to put its country and its military power at U.S. disposal in times of distress. It desperately struggled not to be expelled from the nonalined countries conference held in Havana, the capital of Cuba which is the most hideous follower of the Soviet Union.

Indeed, we differ with the United States on the "Palestinian" issue. The question of oil and the U.S. need to gain the support of the Arab countries for its interests and those of the West European countries make matters worse. However, ways will be found to resolve the differences.

We have recently heard reports about the establishment of a U.S. force, consisting of 100,000 soldiers, to protect the Persian Gulf countries. Where will these soldiers be stationed? Which country will provide their needs other than the only country called Israel? Indeed, several Arab countries could host this force. However, everything will be uncertain and unclear without the State of Israel being included in the picture.

The government is looking for ways to improve and stabilize our economy. However, all the new proposals for reducing government expenditures, raising production and productivity and leading a humbler way of life will be of no avail if the United States does not forego the debts we owe it. This demand should be submitted in a graceful, wise, friendly and firm manner. This is the key for curing our national economy.

NRP TO VOTE AGAINST ALL DAYAN AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS

TA080608 Jerusalem POST in English 8 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Asher Wallfish, POST diplomatic reporter]

[Excerpts] The National Religious Party [NRP] Cabinet ministers have decided to vote against all candidates for ambassadorial appointments proposed by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

When Dayan yesterday proposed the appointment of Eytan Ron to The Hague, the NRP ministers said they had nothing personal against Ron, and did not question his professional qualifications. But the ministers said they wanted to express the NRP feeling that the foreign minister did not understand the need for their particular point of view to find expression through senior diplomatic appointments.

The NRP has been urging Dayan to give an ambassadorship to Professor Harel Fisch. Fisch's political views are to the right of the NRP, close to those of the new Tehiya Party. But Fisch is influential at Bar-Ilan University, where the NRP is eager to preserve its influence and prevent the intellectuals from untying its apron strings.

Other sources, however, said that Fisch himself had, at a meeting at the Foreign Ministry, declined to accept the candidacy, stressing he was not interested in an ambassadorial post. Apparently embarrassed by the professor's decision, the NRP named other candidates whom the ministry turned down while insisting that its choice would continue to be based on the usual professional criteria.

Education Minister Evulun Hammer reportedly told the Cabinet yesterday that even the Alinement government understood the need to appoint observant diplomats. Despite drawn-out NRP contacts with the Foreign Ministry, Hammer said, the religious candidates were turned down. Hammer reportedly said that Dayan agreed easily to give Likud candidates ambassadorships.

The feeling in the NRP is that it is premature to provoke a Cabinet crisis over what they believe is high-handedness on Dayan's part. Instead the tactic is to signal Dayan that the NRP does not trust his judgment if he declines to trust the NRP's judgment.

Dayan Reaction

TA081944 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Oct 79 TA

[Excerpt] In reaction to the NRP ministers' announcement that they will not vote in the Cabinet for the appointment of candidates to serve in the foreign service, the foreign minister said that he will not instruct his ministry's appointments committee to elect the NRP representatives.

In a meeting with political correspondents the foreign minister said that the only alternative was to cancel the appointments committee altogether. Thus the foreign minister would appoint the candidates. However, as already stated, the foreign minister rejected this alternative out of hand.

REVIVAL PARTY HOLDS FOUNDING CONVENTION, STATES PLATFORM

TA082116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 8 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The founding convention of the Revival Movement led by Yuval Ne'eman, Ge'ula Kohen, Moshe Shamir and Hanan Porat was held in Jerusalem this evening. More than 3,000 people convened in the Binyanei Ha'uma Hall. The heads of the movement set forth its principles, including: imposing Israeli sovereignty on the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip and Judaea and Samaria; a demand not to give up the settlements in the Rafah approaches even if this involves the cancellation of the peace treaty with Egypt; and settling the [Palestinian] refugees in the Arab countries.

MK Moshe Shamir told our reporter Razi Barqay that he expected the movement to receive over 20 seats in the next Knesset.

At the beginning of the convention MK Shamir sent his greetings to the members of the settlements, to the IDF and Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan. We stand behind Eytan and Eytan stands by us, MK Shamir said.

A leftist demonstration was held outside the convention hall under the slogan: The Revival Party--the Death Party of Zionism.

KNESSET MEMBER DEMANDS PROBE OF MODA'I TAX RECORDS

TA071243 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Oct 79 TA

[Text] MK Uri Avneri demanded that the government legal adviser make certain that the investigation of the Revlon Company's tax records end before the Cabinet reshuffle takes place, so as to finally determine whether Yitzhaq Moda'i violated the law when he was director general of that company. According to Avneri, Moda'i claims that publicizing this issue now is politically motivated and intended to hurt him. Avneri noted that this brings to mind the Asher Yadlin affair, when he was candidate for governorship of the Bank of Israel. The same steps should be taken as in the Yadlin affair, and the appointment procedures should be postponed until the investigation is over.

Our correspondent notes that the state revenue administration authorities have not yet decided whether to summon Minister Moda'i for the investigation of the Revlon affair. However, our correspondent has learned from the customs and duties authorities that if the need should arise, the investigators would not hesitate to summon him.

Our correspondent wishes to clarify that in order to summon a minister for an investigation it is necessary to obtain a permit from the government legal adviser. At any rate, it was emphasized that the investigation of the Revlon Company should be continued even without summoning Yitzhaq Moda'i, despite the fact that he was its director at the time.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES BAN 'ILLEGAL' PALESTINIAN ORGANIZATION

TA110859 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[Ny Ian Black]

[Text] The military authorities have earned a number of public figures in the administered territories that the activities of a body named as the "Preparatory Committee for the Palestine National Front" are illegal and that anyone who participates in it is likely to face prosecution.

The committee, an informal forum of mayors and other public figures in the West Bank and Gaza, is believed to have been active in recent months in coordinating a number of political groups. But two of its alleged members say it doesn't exist.

It is thought to have been behind the almost complete general strike in the territories on March 26, the day the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was signed in Washington, as well as recent protests against establishment of Jewish settlements.

Among its alleged members are Bass'am ash-Shak'ah and Muhammad Milhim, the mayors of Nabulus and Halhul (both currently visiting Jordan); Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf; Dr Khaydar 'Abd ash-Sahfi (chairman of the Gaza Red Crescent) and Dr Ahmed Hamdi an-Natsha, both of whom met recently with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

The body, previously unknown to the general public, is alleged to operate under the cover of the "National Guidance Committee," which was set up at a meeting in the Jerusalem suburb of Bet Hanina last October to coordinate political action in the territories.

A senior military source told the Jerusalem POST last night that the "preparatory committee" was considered an offshoot of the illegal Palestine National Front [PNF], a loose coalition of PLO supporters in the West Bank and Gaza. The source said that while the PNF was now virtually non-existent, the "preparatory committee" had emerged recently as a body which acted as the "operational arm" of the PLO in the territories. It had encouraged people to "disturb the peace, be generally negative and to call for violent opposition to U.S.," he said.

Security forces succeeded in suppressing the PNF during 1974 and 1975, after a number of its leaders--some of whom now serve on the Executive Committee of the PLO--were deported from the territories. Members of the outlawed Jordanian Communist Party were especially active in the organization.

The authorities believed that the PNF was not just a political organization, but was active in sabotage and terrorist activity both in the territories and inside Israel.

Observers noted last night that the decision--which was taken at the highest political level--seemed intended to stem the growing influence of the PLO in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The immediate reaction on the West Bank to the news of the ban last night was that it was a politically inspired decision designed to "prepare the way for imposing autonomy on the Palestinians of the occupied territories with the least possible opposition."

Reached by telephone at his Gaza home, Dr Khaydar 'Abd ash-Sahfi, purported to be a member of the "preparatory committee," disclaimed all knowledge of its existence. He said he had been warned not to take part in it by the military governor of Gaza on Tuesday. 'Abd ash-Sahfi said that he and other leaders mentioned by the authorities did "meet occasionally" in the framework of organizations like the board of trustees of Bi'r Zayt university or the West Bank's Council for Higher Education. But he insisted that this was the first he had heard of the preparatory committee.

In Ramallah, Mayor Karim Khalaf also said that such a "preparatory committee" did not exist, but he acknowledged the existence and activities of the National Guidance Committee. "We do not operate underground," he said.

INTERIOR MINISTRY BANS ARAB WEEKLY IN WEST BANK

TA081227 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Oct 79 p 3 TA

[Text] The publishers of the new weekly USBU'AL-JADID ("the new week"), which is now appearing in East Jerusalem, received a notice from the Interior Ministry yesterday that they cannot disseminate the weekly in the West Bank.

The weekly is published and edited by Zuhayr ar-Ra'is of Gaza and Hanna (Sinyora) of East Jerusalem. Both are publishers and editors of the East Jerusalem daily AL-FAJR. Zayyad Abu-Zayyad of Az-Zahiriyah was appointed editor of the weekly, but its fate is unclear at the moment. [sentence as published]

Our correspondent notes that the AL-FAJR editorial board takes a position identical to that of the PLO. Bans on West Bank dissemination have so far been imposed only on East Jerusalem and Israeli communist papers (the Haifa RAKAH's organ).

ARAB WOMEN DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PRISON CONDITIONS

TA101447 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 Oct 79 TA

[Text] About 30 mothers of security detainees imprisoned in the Ashqelon and Beersheba prisons began a sit-down strike in the East Jerusalem Red Cross offices. They claim that the prisoners in these jails are beaten. They also want to protest against the food and sanitary contions which, they claim, are very poor.

AWSARIN LANDOWNERS COMPLAIN ABOUT ROAD BUILDING

TA081132 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[By 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Inhabitants of the village of Awsarin in the Nabulus region complained in Nabulus municipality yesterday that, without prior warning, a road is being built across their lands. Tractors have cleared a strip about 30 meters wide and tens of kilometers long across the partially cultivated lands of the village.

The work is being done within the framework of the paving of the road across Samaria, a project that was stopped a few months ago east of Tapu'ah due to a lack of government funds. The Jewish Agency Settlement Department has decided to allocate a special budget for paving the section of the road that will connect Tapu'ah to Ma'ale Efrayim in the Jordan Valley. The work is being carried out by the Jewish National Fund. In many cases, the military authorities have not yet made an arrangement with the owners of the lands through which the road is going to pass, and it is therefore assumed that the appearance of the tractors surprised the inhabitants of Awsarin.

It was learned yesterday that the Gaza Strip military governor summoned the landowners of the village of (Sayfa) near Bayt Lahiyah in the north of the Gaza Strip, to receive their claims for compensation for the lands that will be expropriated from them. The lands in question include about 2,500 dunams on which two settlements will be set up. These two settlements will be territorially contiguous with kibbutz Erez in the north of the Gaza Strip. The landowners claim that the area, which is mostly dunes, was sold to them in the 1960's by the Egyptians for the purpose of building and cultivation.

The Jewish Agency Settlement Department reports that the area is mostly state-owned and that compensation will be paid to the owners for a score or so of dunams, as is customary.

YAZDI CRITICIZES U.S., USSR FOR THREATENING GULF SECURITY

LD101806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs, held a press conference this afternoon about his participation in the 34th UN session. Our correspondent spoke later to Dr Yazdi: [begin recording]

[Question] The magazine NEWSWEEK has claimed that the present charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Iran will soon be introduced as the U.S. ambassador to Iran. Can you confirm this report or not? And if you can confirm it, what would be the reaction of the Iranian Government? [passage indistinct]

[Answer] We have denied this report. This report has been carried by the news agencies, and this is where NEWSWEEK obtained it. We have denied it, saying that such talks and such an agreement have not taken place between us.

[Question] Mr Yazdi, my other question is about Oman's proposal to safeguard the Strait of Hormuz, a proposal which has been rejected by a number of Arab countries and also by Iran. What steps do you think we should take to safeguard the Persian Gulf and the countries in the region in view of the fact that the United States has claimed [as heard] that it will dispatch a strike force to the region?

[Answer] Before we have any discussions with the countries of the region about safeguarding the security of the Persian Gulf, we should first of all agree from which powers the danger threatening the Persian Gulf stems. From which groups does the danger of disrupting Persian Gulf security stem? We believe, and we referred to this issue in New York, too, that Persian Gulf security is being disrupted by the presence of the military power by the two superpowers, Soviet Russia and the United States. So long as these foreign military powers and superpowers exist in the Persian Gulf, our security will be endangered. Should the countries of the region accept this principle and should they wish to meet in order to counter dangers, then we can sit together with them for discussions and cooperation. [end recording]

AFP REPORTS ATTACKS ON POLICE POSTS ON IRAQI BORDER

NC101400 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Oct 10 (AFP)--Four police posts were under attack by Kurdish rebels on the Iranian-Iraqi border last night, and a police chief said today that rebel forces had more than doubled in number during two days of fighting.

Colonel Akhian, gendarmerie commander at Kermanshah, 400 kms (250 miles) west of here, said the rebel offensive was launched on Monday with an estimated 400 attackers.

Since then their numbers had grown to more than 1,000 although gendarmerie strength remained unchanged, he said.

KEYHAN newspaper reported today that rebels last night attacked Naqadeh police post in the Kurdish province of Western Azarbayjan.

The attackers were forced back and there were no gendarmerie casualties, the report said.

It added that a garrison in nearby Jaldian was hit by mortar fire Monday night, but there were no reports of casualties.

PARIS LE MONDE CITES KURDISH PARTY LEADER

LD101443 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Jean Pradier dispatch: "We have Enough Weapons for a 5-year Guerrilla War, Democratic Party of Kordestan Chief Says"]

[Text] Mahabad (Kordestan)--Contrary to what has sometimes been said, Mahabad has never been a "bastion" or a "stronghold," and more particularly nor has Sanandaj--with its mixed population and strong garrison--nor Saqez which has a bourgeois tradition. On the eve of hostilities, the city looked like an encampment: Few armed men aside from the police and the groups guarding the Iranian Democratic Party of Kordestan [DPK] headquarters and few warlike maneuvers.

Mahabad is dominated by politics not the military: As early as the spring, the DPK's military machine, like those of the other political parties, was spread round the 7,500 villages which make up Kordestan.

"We do not intend to repeat the mistake made by Barzani (the Iraqi Kurdish leader) by waging positional warfare," DPK Secretary General Abdul Rahman Qasemlu told us. "We have light weapons and munitions for at least 5 years of guerrilla warfare: Even the equipment we recovered from the Mahabad military base is quite extensive. We have already divided it into caches. If the government wants war it can have it--but not the kind of war it wants. At the beginning losses will be heavy: The Iranian Kurds are not experienced in war. They will learn. We will never defend the cities! They do not interest us. They are traps."

It is true that every male Kurd is armed or ought to be. In addition to the weapons seized in the fighting--which have mainly been collected by the political parties--there are cargoes of smuggled weapons and munitions. Hundreds of machineguns, rifles and revolvers from Turkey, the Persian Gulf and Iraq have been sold in open-air markets, producing a slump in prices.

"We sometimes lose control of the situation; the peasants are burning for vengeance and to win their freedom and end the feudal system. They imagine that anything is possible," a party official admitted. The DPK's cautious attitude has sometimes been countered by the revolutionary spontaneity of some Marxist-Leninist associations. There are apparently around 20 of these associations which sometimes compete with each other and which sprang up in Kordestan during the "strange revolution." These small local groups organized by young people have mainly attracted school students and teachers who accuse the DPK of being the party of the feudal system and the liberal bourgeoisie.

"They prefer," these young people say, "cooperation with patriotic forces to dictatorship of the proletariat. Most of their cadres have lived in exile far from Iran. Furthermore, the DPK has a favorable attitude to the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Ba'th Party while adopting a compromise position with regard to Barzani's old party... They are holding back the peasants on the pretext of not giving the government any excuses; we are urging the peasants to take up arms."

Is this a quarrel between generations? The DPK is certainly the most strongly established political party in Kordestan. Its past and the quality of its cadres give it an authority and prestige envied by the Tudeh Party and also by these "young people who prefer to be the leader of their village rather than just one member of a big party," according to Mr Abdul Rahman Qasemlu who added: "Their leader is a former student--Saleh Mokhtaghi--whose father is a large property owner from Bukan. They are not very realistic: The war will moderate differences and rivalries."

The DPK undoubtedly dominates Kordestan on both the political and military planes. The contacts established in Mahabad during the truce which preceded the government offensive show that although there are explicit ideological disagreements among the DPK's grass-roots members and those of the Marxist-Leninist associations the Iranian revolutionary parties regard Kordestan and its main party--the DPK--as the geographical platform for broader action. The people's fedayeen guerrilla organization, which is particularly strongly established in the country, including the big cities and Siahkhal region--near the Caspian Sea--anticipated the opening of hostilities. This organization is in favor of opening a second front--which would relieve Kordestan from government pressure--and could carry the fight into various zones including the capital. That attitude is shared by the Mojahedin-e Khalq (leftwing Muslims).

While the Iraqi Kurds were led by a prestigious but old-fashioned man--General Barzani--the DPK machine is controlled by cadres with Western-type education. Most of them owe their training to the exile into which they were forced by the shah: For example Karim Hasani became a translator of Gorkiy... Others had their characters molded by harsh experience: For instance, Ghani Bolurian who has only just been released after 25 years in prison.

TABATABA'I RETURNS FROM VISITS TO SYRIA, LEBANON, BAHRAIN

LD102022 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Deputy prime minister in charge of political affairs and government spokesman Sadeq Tabataba'i wrapped up his visit to Syria, Lebanon and Bahrain and arrived in Tehran this afternoon. In an interview held in Mehrabad airport upon his arrival, Tabataba'i said that he had useful talks with the leaders of Syria and Lebanon on relations between Iran and those two countries, as well as on the characteristics of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Tabataba'i said that in his meeting with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, he had uncovered recent conspiracies instigated by the American Central Intelligence Agency against the Iranian revolution. Quoting 'Arafat, Tabataba'i said: Three former American ambassadors to Iran headed a committee which planned conspiracies against the Islamic revolution of Iran. Tabataba'i said that 'Arafat had told him that one of those American ambassadors is busy acting in Kordestan.

On his meeting with the amir of Bahrain Tabataba'i said: At this meeting I assured the amir of Bahrain that the Iranian revolution was of a sublime nature and humanistic values but with no geographical boundries or racial limitations. Tabataba'i also said that he had assured the amir of Bahrain that the Islamic revolution of Iran respected independence of other countries and their national sovereignty. Tabataba'i said that in their meeting the amir of Bahrain praised the Islamic revolution of Iran and referred to the friendly relations between the two countries. The amir of Bahrain has also told Tabataba'i that foreign agents were busy creating diversions. In his interview, Tabataba'i said that the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, will visit Iran in the near future.

KHOMEYNI TO HAVE NO MEETINGS FOR 1 WEEK, 'FATIGUE' MENTIONED

LD101044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beginning Saturday, 13 October, and for a period of 1 week, Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, will have no meetings due to the heavy backlog of state matters and the need to review them and because of fatigue.

PALESTINE OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH KHOMEYNI

LD102015 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] His Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Val-Moslemin Sheykh Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and His Excellency Hani al-Hasan, the representative of the Muslim nation of Palestine in Iran, this evening were received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom. They conferred with the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran for an hour.

KHOMEYNI AIDE COMPLAINS OF MISBEHAVIOR BY IRANIANS IN EUROPE

LD101021 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran KEYHAN in Persian on 1 October carries on page 10 part of an undated interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Nuri, Ayatollah Khomeyni's "representative in Europe," who complains of excessive spending, waste and luxurious living in some of Iran's embassies abroad (a notable exception being Sweden). He condemns the presence of "counterrevolutionaries" in the embassies who "spread rumors and show contempt for the revolution." Hojjat ol-Eslam says that he has noted some names and "will produce a list when there is a purge."

He also criticizes women staff for not dressing in Islamic style and embassy staffs for not dealing with business efficiently, using embassy cars and telephone for private purposes, and failing to reply to antirevolution publicity.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Nuri made numerous recommendations on providing Islamic guidance to Iranian residents abroad, especially students: Each area should be allotted a member of the Islamic clergy, ritually-slaughtered meat provided and mosques established.

LABOR MINISTER CALLS FOR INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL

LD101240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] The minister of labor and social affairs has called on Iranian workers, in heeding Imam Khomeyni's decree, to try to bring about the conditions for ("reactivating) the wheels of industry by efforts to work day and night and by increasing output and improving products, otherwise declining output will lead to higher prices as well as higher unemployment and inflation.

The labor minister added: Following the revolution the labor ministry, in cooperation with other agencies, has been able to a great extent to succeed in starting some industries up again and in continuing the work on some development projects, thus making it possible to bring back to work some of the unemployed workers and to create job opportunities. However, a shortage of raw materials, lack of spare parts, difficulties relating to obtaining credit and, in some cases, go slows, strikes, sit-ins, and occasionally the kidnaping of industrialists and managers, act as a discouragement in the context of continuing efforts.

OIL MINISTER HAS 5-HOUR MEETING WITH AHVAZ NIOC WORKERS

LD101750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, minister of oil of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has been attending a session of the council of workers of the NIOC in Ahvaz in order to study oil industry affairs and the needs of the industry's workers.

He talked to the members of the council for more than 5 hours about their problems.

The minister later told PARS NEWS AGENCY: At today's session we discussed general issues like purging and [words indistinct]. On the matter of purging, steps will be taken after the formation of the five-man council and in accordance with the article of law ratified by the Revolution Council. The welfare problems of the NIOC workers, especially those relating to discrimination against workers as opposed to employees, which have existed for some time, will gradually be eliminated. He said: The workers and employees of the oil industry in Ahvaz put forward their needs quite clearly and said that they will support the government decisively and will not allow go-slows and slackness at work to damage the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Speaking about his trip to Khark, the minister said: Contract workers who used to work in Khark on oil exports and who were paid by the contractor are now being paid by the NIOC, but they asked to be allowed to enjoy all the benefits that the workers of NIOC enjoy. These workers are not living under suitable conditions and are hardworking people and believers in the Islamic revolution. "We hope that simultaneously with the welfare provisions being made available to the NIOC workers on Khark Island, we will be able to provide these workers with better facilities."

The minister concluded: My program in this new job is to visit the oil fields and familiarize myself with needs of the brothers and sisters employed in the NIOC closely. At present, 3.7 million barrels of oil a day is being produced, of which 3 million is being exported. The rest is for domestic consumption.

MINATCHI OUTLINES STIPULATIONS FOR NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION

LD082100 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Minister of National Guidance Naser Minatchi, in an interview with the Voice of Islamic Republic of Iran said: Parties and societies which have been declared illegal by the government are allowed to publish an organ or newspaper for themselves provided that these parties and societies present a qualified chief editor for the newspaper.

Commenting on the number of publications in the country, Minatchi said: At present the Ministry of National Guidance has received 500 applications, out of which 8 publications have been given licenses and the other applications are being studied. The minister of national guidance said: The newspapers connected with the former regime's agents together with those newspapers which were banned number only 13.

MEETING DISCUSSES PROTECTION FOR COMMUNICATION POSTS

LD102018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In a meeting last night in the presence of Mohammad Sepehripur, governor general of Kermanshahan, methods to protect bridges, communication installations, television relay centers and telecommunication posts were discussed and some decisions reached. The meeting was also attended by the commander of the gendarmerie in Kermanshah region, the commander of the Guards Corps of Kermanshahan Province, the directors and the responsible officials of the National Iranian Oil Company, the responsible officials of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kermanshah center, the Department of Roads and Transportation, and the responsible officials of the Department of Electricity in the western region.

COUNCIL APPROVES FOUR CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

LD092026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The council for the final study of the constitution, in its session this afternoon, approved another four principles of the constitution. Our correspondent reports from the council for the final study of the constitution:

The 40th open session of the council for the final study of the constitution convened this afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr Beheshti and studied and approved four principles of the draft constitution.

Following Dr Beheshti's opening speech, the council debated the agenda and studied the principles. On the basis of one of the principles, approved by 59 votes for, 3 against and 6 abstentions, should one of the theologians who satisfy the conditions mentioned in principle No 5 of this law be recognized and accepted as an authority and leader by the overwhelming majority of the people, as applied to the illustrious authority to be followed as a model and the leader of the revolution, His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, the said leader shall shoulder the responsibility to rule as a vicar and all other responsibilities arising therefrom, otherwise the experts elected by the people shall study and consult with one another pertaining to all those people who qualify as authorities and leaders.

Should they find a particular authority as being especially endowed with outstanding abilities of leadership, they will proceed to introduce him to the people as leader. Otherwise, three or five authorities who meet the conditions shall be appointed as members of the council of leadership and be introduced to the people as such.

On the basis of the next principle, in order to guarantee Islamic justice and cooperation in working out plans and to bring about coordination aimed at advancing the affairs within productive, industrial and agricultural units, councils made up of the representatives of the workers, peasants and of other employees and managers shall be set up, and in educational, administrative and services units, councils made up of the representatives of these units shall be set up. The manner of setting up these councils and the limits of their duties and powers shall be specified by law. This principle was approved by a vote of 61 for, 2 against and no abstentions.

The next principle, approved by 56 votes for, 1 against and 8 abstentions, says: The National Consultative Assembly, without the existence of the Council of Guardians, has no lawful validity except in the matter of approving the credentials of the deputies and the election of the six jurist members of the Council of Guardians.

The last principle to be approved by today's session says that the law connected with the number of and the conditions governing the members of the Council of Experts and the manner of their election and the internal constitution of their sessions, for the first Council of Experts, should be worked out by the jurisconsults of the first Council of Guardians and should be approved by majority vote. This should then be finally endorsed by the leader of the revolution. Henceforth, any amendments and revisions to this law should be included among the powers enjoyed by the Council of Experts itself. [as heard]. This principle was approved with 51 votes for, 3 against and 12 abstentions.

UNIVERSITY OF SHIRAZ BEGINS NEW ACADEMIC YEAR

GF070650 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The University of Shiraz started its new academic year this morning during majestic ceremonies and with readings from the holy Koran, which were held at the department of literature and science of the university. Imam Khomeyni's message for this occasion was read, after which Dr Hushang Mehryar, president of the University of Shiraz, presented some details about the university's activities.

He said that during the preceding academic year, 1,830 new students were admitted to 8 departments of the university, twice the number of new students admitted the year before. He went on to say that the University of Shiraz now has a total enrollment of about 8,000 students, and during the preceding academic year, 416 students were graduated from various schools and departments of the university.

Afterward, one of the celergymen emphasized the need for and role of close relations between the academic community and the struggling clergy. At the end, a message of the academy was read by one of the professors.

FARS TRIBES ASK KHOMEYNI TO BE ALLOWED TO CRUSH 'PLOTTERS'

LD092017 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the central news bureau, the tribes of Fars, and especially the Qashqa'is, have expressed their readiness to crush the counterrevolutionaries and plotters. This announcement was cabled to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, by Ayatollah Rabbani Shirzi, the deputy from Fars to the Council of Experts. The text of the cable is as follows:

In His exalted name:

Qom, to the holy presence of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, may God prolong his exalted shadow. The brave tribes of Fars Province, especially the Qashqa'is, have repeatedly expressed their readiness to safeguard and protect the gains of the revolution and to crush the plotters. At this time when we are witnessing the antihuman activities of the agents of the foreigners, such as explosions and the merciless murderers of the self-sacrificing guards of the Islamic revolution, the tribes of Fars, especially the Qashqa'is, beg your holy presence to allow them to perform their duty to the country and the Islamic revolution by crushing the plots of the enemies of the revolution in Kordestan or any part of the country where it is necessary. I beseech God almighty for the prolongation of your life and the decisive leadership of Your Eminence.

[Signed] Rabbani Shirazi, 9 Oct 1979.

MAHABAD GUARD COMMANDER DISCUSSES SITUATION IN AREA

LD100908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hoseyn Soltani, operations commander of the Corps of Revolution Guards of Mahabad, in a press, radio and television interview last night supplied some information to correspondents regarding the situation in the region and the recent attacks by the Democratic Party members.

He said: One of our problems in confronting and crushing counterrevolutionary elements is that they have occupied the homes of innocent people and, using the presence of the members of the families in these homes, use the houses as havens to attack us and fire on us, thus exploiting our humanitarian sentiments which prevent us from taking any tough measures. All our efforts are directed at avoiding any harm being done to these innocent families.

The operations commander of the Mahabad corps said: One thing we have learned for sure is that all the region's communications facilities are in the hands of democratic elements and, in effect, any telephone and telegraphic contact is monitroed by them, and thus they have advance knowledge of any operations we plan.

7 SARDASHT ATTACKERS CAPTURED BY REVOLUTION GUARDS

LD091826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to the latest report to reach us, the responsible head of the operations staff of the Guards Corps in the West today announced: seven of the attackers who participated in the attack on the Islamic Revolution Guards in Sardasht have been captured. In the attack launched by the counterrevolutionary assailants against the brother guards, which took place yesterday, 22 guards were killed and over 30 wounded.

GOVERNOR ACCUSES REVOLUTION GUARDS OF KILLINGS

JN091806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 9 October--The governor of the central province, 'Abbas Sami'i, has attacked the members of the province's revolution committee, accusing them of being responsible for the recent assassinations in Arak.

In a statement published in the evening newspaper KAYHAN today, the governor says that members of the government revolution guards are torturing detainees in his province, interfering in government affairs and arresting citizens, and even interfering in agricultural affairs.

In his statement, which is published on the front page of KAYHAN, governor Sami'i says that one of those who was recently assassinated informed him before his death of the names of a number of the revolution committee members who were responsible for the assassinations. He said that he believes that (this person) was killed because he knew about them.

The governor of the central province denied that there is an organization called (Tavhidi), which is responsible for the assassination of six citizens. He said: Investigations will show who is responsible for these acts, which were committed in the name of the revolution.

CHAMRAN TO RETURN TO KORDESTAN TO COORDINATE OPERATIONS

LD100736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Mostafa Chamran, the defense minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic, will leave for Kordestan today to coordinate the operations to fight assailants in Kordestan. Dr Mostafa Chamran, accompanied by Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian, as well as military officers, Islamic Revolution Guards' leaders and Deputy Defense Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamen'i, were received in Qom 2 days ago by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, and held talks and exchanged views with the imam on the problems of the western region of the country, particularly Kordestan.

It should be recalled that Dr Chamran returned to Tehran a month ago from the west and has been busy with his office duties. During the period many people had requested that he should return to Kordestan and restore order to the disturbed situation in the area, thus encouraging the fighters and stimulating rapid progress of the work of the revolutionary forces.

CLERGYMAN GIVES VIEWS ON CANON STATE

GP070635 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Oct 79 GF

[Summary] During a congregational prayer meeting held yesterday at the University of Shiraz, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who had come to Shiraz for this occasion, stressed the urgent need for a mental revolution in social relations at this stage of the revolution and said: "At this stage of our revolution, competence and expertise are the two most important factors to be taken into consideration, not special uniforms or special groups."

With regard to a canon state under Islamic law, the great holy crusader, Hashemi Rafsanjani, stated: "A Muslim canonist is someone who is familiar with the source of Islamic canon law, someone who can adapt the social rules and regulations to the sources of holy Shari'a. In the case of an Islamic government whose relations are based on Islamic principles, a competent expert must oversee the actions and procedures, and government officials must abide by his views."

Rafsanjani reiterated the fact that a canon state under Islamic law need not require that the president of the country be a canonist clergyman.

KHOMEYNI APPOINTS CLERGYMAN JUDGE FOR KAZERUN

GP070706 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Oct 79 GF

[Text] By the order of Imam Khomeyni, leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution, Johhat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Hosseyni Kashani was appointed judge of Shari'a for the Islamic Revolution Court of the city of Kazerun. Following is the text of the order of the leader of Iran's Islamic revolution:

Your excellency, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Hosseyni Kashani, you are hereby appointed judge of Shari'a for the Islamic Revolution Court of the city of Kazerun. You are to attend the court's proceedings, study the court records and implement the Shari'a provisions. Should there be individuals entitled to the decree of pardon dated July 1979, you will pardon and release them from prison.

I wish you success from almighty God. This 6th day of Ziqa'deh 1399 [5 October 1979]

MADANI STRESSES SECURITY IN ADDRESS TO PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS

LD070934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The governor general of Khuzestan, in a meeting at the naval base at Khorramshahr with the clergy, governors, and security and executive officials of Abadan and Khorramshahr, said that every Iranian is responsible and committed to the revolution, and noted the great mission undertaken by the people in neutralizing the conspiracies of counterrevolutionary elements.

The governor general of Khuzestan, while outlining the strengths of the province, asked the clergy to play a role in guiding and awakening the people. The governor general issued orders regarding the tightening of security measures for the protection of establishments and emphasized the importance of strengthening the security forces.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES FIRE ON REVOLUTION GUARDS

LD071750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At 0200 today counterrevolutionary elements opened fire on Islamic Revolution Guards stationed in Bukan. In the ensuing exchange of fire, four of the Revolution Guards were wounded. The condition of one of them is not satisfactory. According to a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the exchange of fire lasted 70 minutes.

Meanwhile, the operational staff of the Corps of Revolution Guards of the western region of the country stationed in Kermanshah has announced that at 2100 la night elements of the banned Democratic Party of Kordestan fired five grenades at the barracks of the corps of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Guards stationed in Boneh. As a result, two guards were injured. Cars and doors and windows of the building were also damaged.

DELEGATION TO GO TO ARVAND KENAR TO RESOLVE DISPUTES

LD081050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the propagandist assignment section of the Imam's office:

In His exalted name: Hojjat ol-Eslam Seeyed Hoseyn Sheykhol-Eslami, you are assigned by the propagandist assignment section of the imam's office to be the leader of a delegation which will go to Arvand Kenar to resolve disputes and so appraise and solve social difficulties and problems there. It is hoped that the respectable citizens of that area will give their utmost help and cooperation to the progress of the Islamic revolution aims.

SOME TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS POSTPONED

LD091114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A statement has been issued by Interior Minister Mr Hashem Sabbaghian concerning the holding of town council elections in a number of towns in Wets Azarbayjan and Kordestan:

In connection with the implementation of the provisions of the town council election passed on 23 September 1979 by the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, this is to inform the Mojahedin that in view of the fact that in the holding of elections for the councils of the towns of Mahabad, Sardasht and Piranshahr in West Azarbayjan, and of Samandaj, Saqqez, Baneh and Marivan in the province of Kordestan certain difficulties have arisen making it impossible to continue the program of election in the said towns and because the opportunity for the people to take part in the elections freely does not exist, in order to protect the rights of the struggling and crusading citizens of the said towns, the elections for the councils of the said towns will not take place until further notice. The date for the elections in the said towns will be announced in due course.

ABADAN, KHORRAMSHAHR PEOPLE WARNED OF RUMORS

LD081254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic revolution public prosecutor of Abadan and Khorramshahr issued an announcement today asking all the Abadan refinery workers to show more effort for continuing the revolution.

In another announcement, the Islamic revolution public prosecutor of Abadan and Khorramshahr asked the people not to heed unfounded rumors. The text of announcement issued regarding this point is as follows:

A group is trying to mislead the public by spreading rumors. Therefore, all the noble citizens of Abadan and Khorramshahr, especially government and national organizations' employees, are hereby urged not to pay heed to any rumors from unauthorized sources. Obviously, in special and essential circumstance, the public would be notified by the officials.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ATTACK ARMY VEHICLE

LD081302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from our colleagues at the Kermanshah news unit, a fuel and foodstuffs vehicle of the army, traveling from Baneh to Sardasht, which was being escorted by the helicopters of the airborne and army personnel, was attacked by counter-revolutionaries yesterday morning.

As a result, 11 members of this group, including a major, 4 NCO's and 7 soldiers [as heard] were wounded and were immediately transferred to the 200-bed hospital in Kermanshah for treatment and medical care. Unfortunately, the treatment of one of the soldiers was ineffective and he subsequently died.

According to the same report, the second-in-command of this group told our correspondent that in today's clash [as heard], four of the counterrevolutionary assailants were arrested and handed over to the public prosecutor's office in Baneh. There is no accurate information about the number of casualties suffered by the assailants.

KHOMEYNI'S SON ATTENDS FUNERAL FOR SARDASHT 'MARTYRS'

LD101116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Last night Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, dispatched a mission headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni to Tehran to pay tribute to the martyrs of the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards stationed in Sardasht. The mission today participated in the funeral ceremony for the martyred guards.

When the ambulances carrying the bodies of the martyrs began to move, those in the procession and guards noticed that the special envoy and son of the leader of the revolution, who was bearing the profound emotions and grief of Imam Khomeyni, was in their midst. (?The excitement and enthusiasm at once reached such a fever pitch that the crowd) rushed toward Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni to renew their pledge of allegiance to Imam Khomeyni and his envoy and dear son.

In view of this, valiant young men hold him aloft and the guards fired 20 shots in the air to disperse the crowd and persuade them to move away from him. Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni moved out of the crowd unharmed. Meanwhile, he and the mission accompanying him visited the bodies of our martyred brothers in order to give a report to the imam.

GENERAL DESCRIBES AMBUSH OF SARDASHT GUARDS

LD101512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Gen Mohammad Hoseyn Shaker, chief of the Combined Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran--recorded]

[Text] In the sad incident in Sardasht 22 martyrs were killed and 10 persons were wounded. About 200 counterrevolutionaries attacked the personnel carriers of the guards and caused 22 of the best sons of this land to be martyred while safeguarding the territorial integrity of this country. Our reporter has had an interview with Gen Mohammad Hoseyn Shaker, chief of the Combined Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concerning the activities of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the reasons for the Sardasht tragedy, which you now hear: [begin recording]

[Question] General Shaker, you know that according to the news we have received, the radio has announced the number of persons killed in the recent event in Kordestan to be 22, but the newspapers today have reported the number of dead as 52. Please tell us what are your latest reports concerning this incident and what actions have been taken.

[Answer] Last week, in a meeting which the commanders of the guards in the west of the country had, they decided to dismantle some of the barracks which have some guards stationed there. That evening the commander of the guards stationed in Rabat station, which is located in the west of Sardasht, informed the commander of the Sardasht barracks that the guards would leave the barracks. The commander of the Sardasht barracks told him: You should not leave the post until gendarmes are stationed there. At this time, Brigadier General Azari, the commander of the western region, was also present at the barracks. One hour after midnight, the commander of the Sardasht barracks learned that the guards were determined to leave their post. Once again, the commander of the Sardasht barracks asked the commander of the guards at Rabat station not to leave the barracks. The matter ended here.

At 1030 the commander of Sardasht barracks learned that the guards had moved toward Baneh. From this point onward, our information comes from the reports of the members of the guards who escaped this incident unharmed to the commander of the Sardasht barracks. According to these guards, some of the guards believed that they should have informed the Sardasht barracks commander of their leaving so that he would have known of their movements and positions, but some of the guards disagreed with this view. When they left the Rabat post, the guards reached a bridge on the road between Baneh and Sardasht. At that point, a great disagreement arose among the guards themselves concerning this matter. However, eventually those who wished to go to Baneh won the argument and they proceeded toward Baneh without the slightest contact with either the Sardasht or Baneh barracks. They left that place and continued on their way, but one of their carriers--which included 3 (Ural) personnel carriers, (?Desert Deer) jeep, (?66)-vehicle and one Shahbaz jeep, which was equipped with a 106mm gun--broke down so they started to tow that vehicle and walk on foot.

Therefore, they had to stop at this place. Then, without any guarantee of security, they began to move toward Baneh. At this moment, they were attacked from various directions. According to one of the guards, some of the insurgents spoke Persian with a Tehran accent. According to the reports of these guards, the number of insurgents was between 150 and 200, while there were only 64 guards. The weapons the insurgents used consisted of (?50 caliber) machineguns, RCD-7's, and different types of guns and automatic rifles.

When the insurgents started shooting, some of the guards threw themselves out of the vehicles and hid underneath the vehicles, but due to the attack which the insurgents made with their RCD-7's, all the personnel carriers were set on fire, and, as a result, some of the guards who were underneath the vehicles burned to death. Seven guards managed to get to the barracks unharmed, but by the time the barracks heard of this incident, it was already about 1900. Therefore, it was in no way possible for personnel from the Sardasht barracks to go to their assistance. But, the following morning, 2 columns from the Sardasht and Baneh barracks moved toward the place where the clash took place and found 10 injured guards and 22 bodies. Consequently, these are the latest figures which I have given you. Concerning those guards who are missing, we have not been able to find them or their bodies so we regard them as missing.

[Question] What do you think is going to be the fate of those who have been taken hostage?

[Answer] We do not have an accurate figure of the hostages, because the insurgents even hold hostage some travelers who travel in their own vehicles. During the past week the insurgents released nine of their hostages. It is not certain what they will do with the guards who are hostages. Certainly, we have some plans to release these hostages through military operations.

[Question] Bearing in mind that the insurgents will continue their acts of sabotage in the future, too, what steps have you taken and how do you envisage their activities in the future?

[Answer] As long as these irresponsible and antirevolutionary elements possess weapons they will certainly continue their activities. The gendarmerie has started some operations according to a plan. The army also has some plans which it will carry out during the next couple of days to prevent further activities by the insurgents and not allow them to cause disturbances in the area at such a scale.

[Question] In relation to what you said, how do you see the strength of the army vis-a-vis the strength of these counterrevolutionary elements?

[Answer] Basically, there is no comparison between the strength of the army and the strength of these insurgents. One cannot even make a comparison.

[Question] I am asking this question because recently the insurgents have carried out some attacks against army personnel carriers, and some army brothers have also been killed.

[Answer] These people are conducting guerrilla attacks, and these operations may continue as long as these people have these arms and weapons. However, we will reduce these operations to a minimum through the disarmament operations which we have started there and through other steps that we will take.

[Question] Do you have a complete plan to crush them?

[Answer] Certainly, not a plan to crush them in the way you put it, but there are some extensive plans which we will implement throughout the region.

[Question] Have any development projects been carried out in the region?

[Answer] Development projects in the region depend on the existence of order and security in the region. The groups which wish to go there and take part in development projects are not willing to do so due to the insecure situation there. The more security we have in this region, the more we can spend the funds which have been allocated for development of this region.

[Question] General, it is said that as we approach the winter season, due to cold weather the insurgents will have greater strength and more successes. What are your views concerning this matter?

[Answer] The winter will affect them in the same way that it will affect my forces; with the difference that we are better equipped to face the winter than they are. Therefore, we do not believe in an increase in their activities during the winter.

[Reporter] Thank you very much. [end recording]

ARTILLERY UNITS SALUTE SARDASHT MARTYRS

LD101703 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the artillery training center in Esfahan:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Kordestan has brought about yet another tragedy and has witnessed the scene of the martyrdom of our brother guards. What a heavy price to pay for guarding the achievements of the revolution! What does the counterrevolution want to prove? Could this hideous visage be unaware that a martyr's blood, a martyr for the revolution, is the messenger of power, a power which is the last movement, a movement which will accommodate the revolution within another revolution, whereby this new revolution will be tantamount to final death for counterrevolution, a death which will brand the counterrevolutionaries' malevolent souls with shame.

We, officers, NCO's and soldiers of the artillery center, groups Nos 44 and 55, share the pain and sadness felt by the next of kin of the martyrs of the Sardasht tragedy, and we swear by the righteousness of the revolution and its leader that we will exact vengeance from the desperadoes, mercenaries and foreign lackeys by utterly destroying them for the blood of the crimson-shrouded martyrs.

Struggling sisters and brothers, do not attach importance to the baseless rumors disseminated by plotters pertaining to noncooperation between the army and the guards. Your army brothers are fully organized and in accordance with their time-honored course, are only ears for the command of the imam and move at the behest of the imam, who has personally taken over the command of the forces.

Our sole cry is: O Imam, permit us to go to the battlefield in order to exact vengeance from the stateless traitors and the lackeys of the foreigner for the blood of the best sons of our revolution.

We salute the innocent path of the crimson-shrouded martyrs of the revolution!

EMIGRATION OF CHRISTIANS IN WESTERN IRAN DENIED

LD100957 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran KEYHAN in Persian on 26 September reports on page 11 by the governor general of Western Azarbayjan that Christians in the region plan to emigrate. Speaking on an unspecified date to Assyrians and Armenians in a church hall in Urumiyeh, Governor General Haqqu noted the "place of honor" accorded Christ and the Virgin Mary by Islam and praised the Christians' contribution to the revolution. Mr Haqqu expressed regret at rumors concerning the emigration of Christians from the area and described them as "lies." He also reportedly assured Christians as to their safety.

WESTERN AZARBAYJANIS URGED TO IGNORE REBEL PROPAGANDA

LD101910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The governal general of Western Azarbayjan has asked local people to pay no attention to the rumors spread by counterrevolutionaries against the security forces and the police force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The text of his statement is as follows:

In His exalted name: Muslim brothers and sisters of Western Azarbayjan, according to reports, counterrevolutionary elements, or the benighted people, have spread rumors in the region and created confusion in the minds of the people, provoking them against the military forces and especially against the security police forces which have recently been stationed in Mahabad. Since the maintenance of security and the creation of an Islamic and humanitarian environment, especially the maintenance of urban security, has been delegated to appointed and responsible government officials, we hereby announce that the counterrevolutionaries are desperately trying to spread any kind of rumor.

Their futile efforts will have no result other than shame and failure when they come up against the will of the Muslim nation of Iran. Therefore, all Muslim brothers and sisters in Western Azarbayjan are expected not to provide them with any opportunities, and to take an interest in regional affairs.

NEW PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR GENERAL APPOINTED

LD101039 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "New Governor General for Chahar-Mahal and Bakhtiari"]

[Text] Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian has announced the appointment of Dr Ahmad Haritash as governor general of Chahar-Mahal and Bakhtiari Province.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN CHAIRS DRAFT CONSTITUTION COMMISSION SESSION

LD102150 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Deomocratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, today, while inaugurating the work of the commission for drafting the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said: I expect that the basic foundation of the work of the commission for the drafting of the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan be made up by the activists of the epoch-making ideology of the workers' class and especially regarding the superstructure and infrastructure, the objective social and political (?evolution) laws, the path of the masses of the people and individuals (?in the history) and the dictatorship of the proletariat so that the fruit of its work would be the best guidance for the evolution of the people, the revolution and our beloved homeland Afghanistan.

The work of the commission set up for drafting the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was opened today by Comrade Hafizollah Amin with his scholarly and progressive speech in a grand ceremony at the Great Hall of Salamkhaneh Palace of the People's House, the proceedings of which were broadcast and telecast over the radio and television of the people of Afghanistan. The participants in these grand ceremonies included members of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, members of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, members of the commission for drafting the constitution, outstanding party cadres, and high-ranking state officials and heads of the diplomatic corps residing in Kabul.

During these ceremonies Abdolhakim Shara'i, minister of justice and attorney general, read out the program of the opening of the work of the commission, the drafting of the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and in a brief statement said: The extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 16 September 1979 took valorous decisions for the creation of the new stage of evolution of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Great Sawr Revolution and elected unanimously Comrade Hafizollah Amin as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Following the message of Comrade Hafizollah Amin the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in its session dated 25 September 1979 elected Comrade Hafizollah Amin as chairman of the commission for drafting of the constitution and appointed members of the commission so that they would begin their work as soon as possible.

Today, as we observe, members of the commission composed of the representatives of all those classes and structures who (?love evolution and) [word indistinct] and brother nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan have gathered here in this grand hall so that under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and under the directions and direct chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, draft the first real democratic constitution in the history of the country, that is the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and to prepare it for official approval.

The best legality can be maintained in the framework of the constitution in a society possessing Khalqi order. With the understanding of this fact our party and Khalqi state have entrusted this great historical mission under the direct instruction and chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin to the commission. The esteemed members of the Council of Ministers are witnesses that the need for the drafting of the constitution and democratization of the social life were repeatedly raised with full seriousness in the official sessions and proposed therein by Comrade Hafizollah Amin. But notwithstanding the great interest of our comrades and the existence of the felt need of the people of the homeland for the realization of this aspiration, the personality cult and individual's will did not let this hope to be met, and the atmosphere of suffocation and fear to be eliminated.

Principled and (?prideful) struggles of our heroic comrade in arms, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, (?shows) a revival of legality and implementation of it with so much (?acceptance), profound and selfless, that it was (?feared) that he would lose his life in this (?prideful task), in which case the great gifts of the Great Sawr Revolution would have become a plaything in the hands of individual will and a means for maintaining of the avarice of a number of unthankful greedy persons in front of the People's Party and the homeland.

But Comrade Sayyed Daud Talun, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and aide-de-camp of the president of the Revolutionary Council, as one of the best fighting and heroic sons of the homeland with his great sacrifice of losing his own life, saved the revolution from the danger of downfall.

Therefore, the election of Comrade Hafizollah Amin on the basis of the resolution of the Political Bureau and Decree No 9 of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as the chairman of the commission for drafting of the first constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is an appropriate revolutionary and legal action and we members of the commission are fully convinced that under his direct instruction and in the light of his profound love and interest for the compilation as soon as possible of this historical document, this great historical aspiration is being achieved in the manner wished for by the people.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds: Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, inaugurating the first session of the drafting commission of the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with his valuable and revolutionary speech, assumed chairmanship of the inaugural session. The BAKHTAR reporter adds that the commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at the end of his speeches and as the chairman of the drafting commission of the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, proposed and introduced the chairmen and members of the seven working committees of the draft constitution. Then the election of the chairmen and members of each committee were put to voting in a democratic form based on separate voting concerning the chairmen and members of each of the seven committees. The chairmen and members of the above-mentioned committees were unanimously elected.

SHAH WALI SAYS PHENOMENON OF PERSONALITY CULT 'NEUTRALIZED'

LD102032 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The session of the primary party organization was inaugurated by Dr Shah Wali, member of Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, yesterday afternoon at that ministry. Dr Shah Wali in his inaugural speech said:

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has come into existence on the basis of the ideology, and by using this ideology struggles towards the building of a society void of exploitation of man by man. Dr Shah Wali added that after the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution, as a result of the experiences accumulated, the need for collective leadership was felt and the effects of the personality cult, patterns of which exist in the history of the struggle of the working party, should have been eliminated. Fortunately, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan could without any delay neutralize this harmful phenomenon--that is, personality cult and its grave consequences. Now the party, with an attitude of complete unity, continues its fruitful struggle towards insuring the interests of the people of the country. Dr Shah Wali at the end of his speech emphasized the further unity and solidarity of the party members towards the fulfillment of the future revolutionary duties.

NEW ARIANA AIRCRAFT PURCHASED FROM DOUGLAS

GF071635 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 07 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The large aircraft, with equipment and accessories recently purchased by Ariana Airlines from the U.S. Douglas aircraft firm for $55 million landed at Kabul International Airport this morning at 0940.

During the ceremonies held on the occasion, Bareq-Shafi'i, minister of transport, said: Inasmuch as our Khalqi government has launched large development plans in various social and economic fields, many large programs in the area of ground and air transport have also been planned and executed. The purchase of this new larger capacity aircraft for Ariana Airlines was a necessity for Afghanistan's revolutionary condition.

CUBAN, YUGOSLAV AMBASSADORS PAY COURTESY CALLS TO AMIN

GF071700 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 07 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received courtesy calls at the People's House this morning from Raul Garcia Pelaez, the Cuban ambassador, and Bogdan Malbasic, the Yugoslav ambassador, at 0900 and 0930, respectively.

KABUL RADIO ON REGIME'S IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

LD082058 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The New Era"]

[Excerpts] Every individual member of society has dignity, and society is dutybound to observe and protect this dignity against violation.

Within the provisions of the law, every individual enjoys a set of freedoms and no one is entitled to violate them. No member of society may be arrested, prosecuted, tried or reproached without recourse to the provisions of the law on the perpetration of crime.

The Khalq message of Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, points out the following: From now on, our brave and noble people shall live in complete immunity while enjoying [words indistinct] liberties and democratic rights that are in harmony with the interests of the toilers.

Following the Khalq speech of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, a committee was appointed to investigate the conditions of those prisoners who are living in jail without being charged with any crime and to take necessary steps to secure their immediate release. Right now, we are witnessing the revolutionary measures of this committee: A number of innocent prisoners have been freed from prisons, and in addition, in order to clarify the fate of the remainder of the prisoners who have committed crimes, the formation of an extraordinary tribunal has been approved under the Decree No 2. The judges for this tribunal have already been appointed. Thus, the prisoners will no longer have to remain without their fate being clarified and they and their relatives will no longer have to remain in a state of anxiety.

The word justice denotes one of those social concepts whose historical precedence is attributed to scholars to the emergence of orderly societies, or in other words to human civilization. Every social order has claimed the realization of justice and regards it as its final goal. But, in practice, only the proletarian social orders have realized this phenomenon.

Our Khalq government, after the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution, adopted social justice as its slogan and is leading the persecuted masses of the country toward a society free of conflicting classes where everyone will be paid in accordance with his labor and skill, where equality, fraternity and justice will be realized among the country's toiling individuals. Firm steps have been taken for the realization of this Khalq and revolutionary aspiration. In accordance with the manifesto of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the basic lines of the revolutionary duties of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a great and national project for the fair and democratic distribution of land to farmers with little or no land has been completed with the farmers' direct participation.

Usury, mortgages and exploitation have been prohibited. The equality of women's rights to those of men has been declared and steps to eliminate illiteracy and achieve general literacy in the various languages of the country's masses is in progress. Medicine has been encouraged in the direction of nationalization for the (?benefit) of the public. A major census project has been completed and the foundations of a system to provide education on higher, middle and primary levels for the majority of the individuals in the country in their own languages have been prepared. These are all major steps toward realizing social justice that our Khalq government has taken and is taking.

VARIOUS POLITICAL PRISONER RELEASES ANNOUNCED

30 Released 3 October

GF051710 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Consistent with the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, as declared by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, 30 political prisoners of Qalat--capital of Zabol--prison were released yesterday following an investigation into the status of the prisoners by the authorized commission.

72 Released 4 October

LD051700 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1530 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In consideration of the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, 72 more political prisoners were released yesterday from the Qandahar prison following investigation of their status by the authoritative commission on prison affairs.

So far, a total of 224 political prisoners have been released from the Qandahar prison.

59 More Released

GF070555 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Consistent with the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, 32 political prisoners of Faryab Province and 27 political prisoners of Oruzgan Province were released from their respective prisons during the last 2 days following investigations into the status of prisoners by authorized commissions.

38 Released 6 October

GF071705 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Consistent with the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, 30 political prisoners in Laghman Province and 8 political prisoners in Samangan Province were released yesterday and today following investigations into the status of prisoners by the authorized commissions.

More Releases

GF091845 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Oct 79 GF

[Text] On the order of Hafizollah Amin, the authorized commission released another 115 political prisoners from the central prison after an investigation into the status and dossiers of the prisoners. The above commission's work continues, and since 21 September it has freed 677 political prisoners who had been kept in prison without determination of their legal fate.

A reliable source indicated that at an early date, all those dear compatriots who have been arrested and detained for alleged political crimes since the dawn of the revolution, without their legal fate having been clearly determined, will be released from prison and efforts will be made to insure that, following the commission's work, no individual will have to live in a state of uncertainty.

Furthermore, consistent with the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, 84 political prisoners of Paktia Province, 27 political prisoners of Oruzgan Province and 15 prisoners of Konar Province were released yesterday and today following investigations into the status of prisoners by commissions authorized for this purpose.

FAMILIES, INDIVIDUALS RETURN FOLLOWING AMNESTY DECREE

600 Return 3 October

LD051704 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Following the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan statement and the full amnesty granted by Hafizollah Amin, the heroic commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, to those of our compatriots who had left their places due to the hostile provocations of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution, today more than 600 of these individuals arrived with happiness in Keshendeh, a locality in Sholgereh District, Balkh Province, and expressed their unity and solidarity with their Khalqi government by giving revolutionary slogans.

The subgovernor of Sholgereh and a large number of local patriots welcomed these people.

Families Return 6 October

GF070550 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Oct 79 GF

[Text] In compliance with Hafizollah Amin's declaration of total amnesty and pardon for those compatriots who left their homes as a result of the treacherous instigations and false propaganda of the enemies of the undefeatable Sawr Revolution, 25 families in Gonduz Province and more than 60 persons in the Doshanbah District of Balkh Province returned to their homes today with great joy and declared their all-round support for the Khalqi government.

More Families Return

GF071630 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Oct 79 GF

[Text] In accordance with Hafizollah Amin's declaration of total amnesty and pardon for those compatriots who left their homes as a result of the treacherous instigations and false propaganda of the enemies of the undefeatable Sawr Revolution, 20 persons in Ghazni Province and several (?hundred) families in Kohestanat District, Jowzjan Province, returned to their homes. These compatriots were greeted warmly and received with open arms by the governor of Ghazni and employees of Ghazni Province and a large number of inhabitants of the city of Ghazni. In Kohestanat District, they were greeted and received warmly by the district governor and citizens of that district.

433 Return 9 October

GF100720 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Oct 79 GF

[Text] In compliance with Hafizollah Amin's declaration of total pardon and amnesty for those compatriots who left their homes as a result of the treacherous instigations and false propaganda of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution, 433 persons in the provinces of Kapisa, Nimruz, and Laghman joyfully returned to their homes today. They were greeted warmly by provincial officials and the noble people of these provinces.

BANGLADESH

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH DPRK

BK110521 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 11 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Shah Azizur Rahman, has expressed the solidarity and friendship of Bangladesh with the people and the leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prime minister was addressing a function held on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. The function was arranged by the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association in Dacca last night. The function was attended, among others, by the heads of the diplomatic missions and political leaders.

Reciprocating the sentiments, the DPRK envoy in Bangladesh, Mr Tak Kwan-chol, thanked the government, the people and political leaders of Bangladesh for their active support and encouragement to the members of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in their struggle to realize the country's independence and peaceful reunification of the two Koreas.

INDIA

COURT DEFENDS SINGH'S APPOINTMENT AS PRIME MINISTER

BK101602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Madras high court has held the appointment of Mr Charan Singh as prime minister valid. The court today observed that even if Mr Charan Singh had faced and lost a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha and then resigned, the president would still have asked him to continue as caretaker prime minister.

A division bench of the high court presided over by the chief justice, Mr (Ramaprasad Rao), was giving its reasons for the dismissal of two writ petitions [filed] on the 28th of last month. The petitions were filed by Mr (O.S. Ramaswamy), a lawyer-journalist, and Mr O.V. Alagesan, a member of the dissolved Lok Sabha.

LOK DAL PRESIDENT NOMINATES NATIONAL EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

BK101604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The working president of the Lok Dal, Mr Raj Narain, has nominated Mr Devi Lal, Mr George Fernandes and Mr Bhola Prasad Singh as members of the National Executive of the party. This was announced by a party spokesman in New Delhi today. He said the nominations have been made after consent of the party president, Mr Charan Singh.

AFP: STUDENTS BREAK UP SEMINAR OF ALLEGED CIA 'OUTFIT'

BK101521 Hong Kong AFP in English 0839 GMT 10 Oct 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Oct (AFP)--Students broke up a seminar organised by the Institute of Historical Studies in Nagpur, central India, this morning alleging that the institute was an "outfit" of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), according to reports reaching here.

Some of the delegates suffered minor injuries when enraged students occupied the platform and destroyed the microphones and furniture.

A student spokesman said the institute, attached to the University of Nagpur, received funds from the Asia Foundation which, he alleged, was controlled by the CIA.

MISHRA ON BURMA WITHDRAWAL FROM NONALINED

BKD90933 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0846 GMT 9 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Following is the text of a statement made by Minister of External Affairs S.N. Mishra on 5 October in a nonaligned foreign ministers meeting held at the United Nations.

Chairman, we do not think it is necessary to repeat all that was said at Havana or all that has been said in the General Assembly or all that is contained in the declaration adopted at Havna, so I will confine myself to making certain general observations regarding the draft proposals before us. But before I do that, I would like to express our deep sorrow at the decision of the Government of Burma, an original and dedicated member, to withdraw from the movement. We earnestly hope that in the spirit of unity of our movement Burma would be able to rejoin us and continue to make its valuable contribution. We, on our part, should assure Burma that it would be possible for us to take note of their views and find a way of dealing with them. Though Burma's withdrawal may not appear at the moment to herald a great danger to the movement, we should not ignore it lightly, particularly in view of gloomy prognostications about the movement itself by some interested quarters.

The object of this meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers which is being held at the commencement of this year's General Assembly session is to coordinate our position so that we could jointly and effectively contribute to the resolution of some crucial international problems. Clearly, there is an imperative need to maintain our unity and solidarity. If this meeting were to provoke divisions and controversies, we feel that the very purpose of this gathering would have been defeated. Furthermore, the introduction of divisive issues which may lead to a significant number of reservations on the draft communique which we are to adopt today would lessen the impact of nonaligned initiatives during this General Assembly.

We have only very recently concluded the sixth summit conference, where we exchanged views on a number of highly important and complex issues. We witnessed differences of opinion amongst us on some issues. Notwithstanding those differences, it is a matter for deep gratification that we were able to adopt a constructive and positive final declaration by consensus. The movement has again emerged united on the basis of the fundamental principles and objectives of nonalignment. We feel that it would be detrimental to the unity and effectiveness of the nonaligned movement if our differences were now to be projected openly in the UN General Assembly.

I would therefore make a strong appeal to all my distinguished colleagues that, in the spirit of understanding and harmony that characterizes our meetings, we should avoid further polemical debate and adopt the draft communique prepared by the Cuban delegation as improved and recommended by the Coordinating Bureau so as to faithfully reflect the maximum level of consensus.

DELHI STRIKE CALL EVOKES PARTIAL RESPONSE; CITY NORMAL

BK110908 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Life in Delhi continues to be normal despite a bundh [strike] called today. The essential services like water and electricity supply are being maintained. Buses are plying on most of the routes and government offices are functioning. Employees of the Reserve Bank and other nationalized banks, however, joined the bundh. The call for the bundh was given by the central trade unions and some other employees unions to express their solidarity with the striking textile workers.

The AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent who went around the industrial areas reports that some of them have been affected. Workers in some areas forced shopkeepers to put down their shutters. At two places workers tried to disrupt bus services, but were prevented by the police.

Meanwhile, prohibitory orders under Section 144 [banning assembly of five or more persons] have been promulgated in most parts of the city, particularly in the industrial areas. Some people have been arrested for violating prohibitory orders.

NEPAL

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK101620 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 10 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr K.B. Shahi, in the general debate statement made to the 32d [as heard] General Assembly session of the United Nations yesterday has said that the recent developments in Southeast Asia have caused concern to all. He said that these developments that had taken place at a time when countries of the region were engaged in reconstruction had not only disrupted the socioeconomic conditions of the neighboring countries of the region, but were also contrary to the established norms of international behavior. He added the political implications of interference in the internal affairs of member states of the United Nations by the use of force or aggression could by no means be overlooked. He said that foreign aggression and external interference in the internal affairs of others wherever they take place, be it Southeast Asia, Africa or elsewhere, were unacceptable to Nepal. He noted that it was Nepal's view that the more powerful among countries should not impose upon the sovereign jurisdiction of the less powerful ones.

Mr Shahi said that Nepal had passionately called for the withdrawal of foreign force from all occupied territories and the recognition of the right of all countries, without exception, to chart their own destiny without pressure or interference from any quarter.

Stating that the past year had been a year full of uncertainties, tension and conflict, Mr Shahi observed that this did not sound heartening as the world was on the threshold of a new decade. He added that as Nepal's contribution to peace and as a true expression of its ultimate desire for peace, his majesty the king had proposed that Nepal be declared a zone of peace. This proposal, he said, is eminently consistent not only with Nepal's age-old search for peace, but also for the principles of nonalinement and the purposes of the United Nations. Nepal will never seek to create trouble in its region, nor can Nepal afford to be embroiled in any situation (?of) tension, which is [words indistinct].

Mr Shahi said that the greatest task was that of development of the people--economic, social and spirtual. This was the rationale of the zone of peace proposal for Nepal. It was calculated to consolidate the excellent state of relations which Nepal maintains with all its friends. He said Nepal attached the highest importance to nuclear disarmament. He called upon all nuclear weapon states to bear a special responsibility for achieving nuclear disarmament.

PAKISTAN

ASGHAR KHAN WARNS AGAINST POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS

BK101418 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 9 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Tehrik-i-Istiqlal chief, retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, has stated that any further postponement of the general elections in the country will force his party to consider whether or not it should take part in the elections. In a statement in Lahore yesterday, he maintained that the government had a full 2 and 1/2 years to make preparations for the general elections and the people would not accept any further delay. He also regretted that the ban on the political activity has not yet been lifted.

MUSLIM LEAGUE-CHATTHA GROUP TO ABSTAIN FROM ELECTIONS

BK101420 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 9 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Pakistan Muslim League-Chattha Group president, Khawja Khairuddin, has said his party would stick to its earlier stand of not taking part in the general elections despite the government's announcement on the registration issue. He told PPI [PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL] in Karachi that his party was staying away because of the introduction of the new system of proportional representation.

PNA COMPONENTS NOT ALLOWED TO RUN SEPARATELY IN ELECTIONS

BK101703 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Oct 79 BK

[Excerpt] The Election Commission has declared the Pakistan National Alliance [PNA], Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam, Pakistan Muslim League [PML], Pagara Group, and the Markazi-i-Jamiat-Ahl-i-Hadis, Lahore, entitled to contest the coming general elections. The commission found the documents submitted by these parties under the revised law to be in order.

The Pakistan National Alliance has been allotted the election symbol of the plough while the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam and the PML, Pagara Group, did not ask for a separate symbol. The Markazi-i-Jamiat-Ahl-i-Hadis has been allocated the symbol of the candle.

This information was given to newsmen by the secretary, Election Commission, after the scrutiny of the documents submitted by 18 political parties was completed by the commission in Islamabad tonight. He said the papers of three component parties of the PNA, namely the PDP [Pakistan Democratic Party] (Jamiat-ul-Mushar) and the Khaksar Tehrik have not been accepted because of nonsubmission of accounts by them by the due date. However, these parties could contest the elections from the platform of the PNA.

AGHA SHAHI MEETS INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AT UN

BK061239 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, had a meeting with the Indian external affairs minister, Mr S.N. Mishra, at the United Nations last night. During the meeting, which lasted for about 45 minutes, they reviewed bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest.

APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN], quoting informed sources, said they agreed on the need for maintaining a congenial atmosphere between the two countries. Mr Mishra assured Mr Agha Shahi that India on its part would not do anything which could affect the prevailing climate of relations. Mr Shahi is understood to have reiterated Pakistan's readiness to explore with India the question of nuclear nonproliferation in the region in order to remove misunderstandings and misapprehensions arising in the future on Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program.

Later, the adviser on foreign affairs also met the foreign ministers of Thailand and Democratic Kampuchea.

AZAD KASHMIR GOVERNMENT APPEALS TRIBUNAL RULING

BK100248 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Azad Kashmir government has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the decision of the disqualification tribunal under which the former president of Azad Kashmir, Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayum Khan, has been acquitted of all charges.

FOUR PARTIES REGISTER FOR AZAD KASHMIR ELECTIONS

BK110222 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Oct 79 BK

[Text] In Muzafarabad, the chief election commissioner, today declared eligible the All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference-Ghazi Group, Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference and Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Azad Jammu and Kashmir for contesting the forthcoming general elections after examining applications for their registration and other documents. He will examine the other applications tomorrow. He also allotted the election symbols to the parties in the next elections.

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN OIL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS--Two agreements were signed in Islamabad 8 October providing for the development of (Nayan) fields of the Pakistan oil fields to double its oil production and the expansion of the Attock refinery from 11,000 barrels a day to 36,000 barrels. When these units are fully operative next year they will help save the country over $2 billion in foreign exchange per year at the current price of crude oil. The agreements were signed between the International Finance Corporation, the Pakistan Government, the Attock Oil Company and the two companies--the Pakistan oil fields and the Attock refinery. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Oct 79 BK]

SOVIET TRACTORS TO PAKISTAN--The Soviet Union is to supply Pakistan with 5,000 tractors this year. This was stated by the leader of the visiting two-member Soviet delegation in Karachi October 8. He said the Soviet Union has so far supplied to Pakistan 25,000 tractors. He said the Soviet Union is ready to help Pakistan in the setting of a plant for the assembly and progressive manufacture of tractors. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 October 79 BK]